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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 August 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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NAMIBE SUFFERS DECREASE IN VINEYARDS, OLIVE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned from the provincial representative of agriculture, Pereira Camaninga, through its correspondent, that the vineyards and olive plantations in Namibe Province have recently undergone a considerable decline, owing to the meager technical backup and infrastructures to guarantee a good irrigation system and plant health treatment.

Although the priority in agricultural production is, in fact, attached to food products which are essential for human life, it is a pressing concern to maintain other crops that already exist, such as grapevines and olive trees, the few crops which are typically "foreign," in other words, native to countries with temperate climates, primarily in Europe, which as a result of mere accommodation to the climate, have become adapted to Namibe. The elimination of these crops would mean that in the near future, when an attempt is made to accomplish something more profitable in this area, such as the construction of olive oil factories and other undertakings associated with grape growing, aimed at the country's economic development, it would be necessary, for the second time, to resort to imports of plants of those species.

The bulk of the olive plantations and vineyards is located on the Namibe green belt, specifically, on the banks of the Bero and Giraul Rivers, covering a total of 370 hectares, distributed in 12 agricultural centers which include the Benfica, Torres, Aida, Amelia, Mata, Agricultural-Livestock, Kaparula, Giraul, Saco-Mar, Kipola and former Gaspar Madeira farms.

In this connection, it is more than evident that there are large expanses of land invaded by weeds and in a state of underdevelopment, something which has had repercussions on the production rates, which have proven to be rather low; since the highest one since the proclamation of independence totaled 31.4 tons, in the 1980 harvest. Last year, only 6.9 tons of grapes were attained.

As for olive growing, the fields are scattered in different units far removed from one another, because they had originally been intended for the restricted consumption of the former owners, and were virtually considered lacking in importance; a fact which, at the time of the harvests, entailed serious obstacles with regard to transportation to the only pickling unit in existence.

According to statements made by the agricultural representative, a vast program is under way to renovate the trees, with the resultant pruning, for the purpose of improving the output in the olive harvests.

As for the machines used for the separation and selection of olives, only one is in full operation, with installation planned by the sector for the same purpose, and to resolve the issue inherent in that processing sector during the final phase of production.

While the installation of a small manufacturing unit for the essential purpose of canning olives is awaited, a large portion of their marketing is being done in bulk, lacking any guarantees of preservation, because the entire production volume does not conform to the parameters for canning done by the canning factory in Huila, Proteika; something which has made the product overly expensive for consumers, as Pereira Camaninga claimed.

From the standpoint of production, the amount of olives harvested in various seasons fluctuates between 40 and 100 tons, levels that are low in comparison with previous years. For this reason, the attainment of higher indexes has been established as a goal. To accomplish this, there are plans to rehabilitate the abandoned land over the medium term, and, in particular, to give the agricultural area total electrification, aiming essentially at the replacement of pumps and engines with electric pumps.

An area of 50 hectares will benefit from nine olive plantations consisting of trees currently in nurseries. It is also planned to organize former technicians from the sector who are familiar with the aforementioned crops; as well as to construct the factory for canning and making use of the olives that are in an advanced state of ripeness, to increase the oil production.

In the area of garden produce, the Namibe farming region has a high degree of potential for the production of tomatoes, onions, kale, melons and cabbage, in addition to others; inasmuch as the annual production amounts to 300 tons, causing considerable surpluses, particularly of tomatoes, which as a rule are sent to the tomato concentrate factory in Huila for processing.

The development of fruit growing is still far removed from meeting the needs of the province's population, despite the fact that citrus fruit production during the first quarter of this year totaled 120 tons of oranges harvested at the Tampa, Maconje and Bungo units. The planting of bananas on about 50 hectares is also being planned at the production centers in the municipality of Namibe and in the Tampa area.

Extensive prospects are also opening up with regard to dairy cattle, because of the fact that Namibe Province is not benefiting from this precious food with great nutritional value; with plans to bring in 50 animals that have already been selected, for which the Saco-Mar group will be responsible.

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CSO: 3442/431

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS OFFICE--An executive order from the head of the Ministry of Energy, published in the "Gazette of the Republic" has created the Engineering Industrial Projects Office (GEPI-UEE), with headquarters in this city. The enterprise now founded comes under the Ministry of Energy, through the National Heavy Industry Directorate, which is responsible for guiding and checking the activity of the enterprise, which has the authority to purchase or lease buildings and equipment. The funds for establishing the enterprise total 6 million kwanzas, in addition to other funds [illegible word] from amortization and the [illegible word] which will be procured from a percentage of the surplus of each fiscal year. The purpose of the GEPI-UEE is to render engineering services in the industrial projects area, and it may also engage in other supplementary activities or those with a technical affinity to its primary purpose, as the ministerial order explains. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 84 p 2] 2909

MUNICIPAL COMMISSARS IN CABINDA--On Tuesday, the provincial commissar, Jorge Barros Chimpauti, swore in the new municipal commissar of Kaongo, Joao Pedro, and the representatives of cooperation, agriculture and social affairs, who are Mateus Abel, Francisco Valeiro and Almeida Fatima Xavier, respectively. Also taking office as assistant municipal commissars for Belize, Buco-Zau and Kaongo, were Simao Dende, Jose da Silva Puna and Zacarias Sibi, respectively; while Jose Bernardo Antonio and Lourenco Vasconcelos assumed the posts of provincial director of Egromista and administrator of the Central Hospital of Cabinda, respectively. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 84 p 1] 2909

PORtUGUESE FIRM AIDS CIMANGOLA--Cachapuz, a Portuguese firm producing scales, will soon start rendering assistance to the scales and weighing machines at Cimangola (cement factory) and at National Iron and Steel, as ANGOP learned from an official source. For this purpose, on 15 July a Portuguese technician specializing in work of this kind will be arriving, and later two more will be coming to train Angolan personnel for a year. The company has been represented officially in Angola for nearly 2 years (it has a main headquarters in Huambo, and another in Luanda); and it has already installed a weighing unit at the Induve oil and soap factory in Luanda. It also has projects under way in the port of Luanda and at other enterprises. In view of the large number of requests, because there are several damaged scale units associated with railway cars and industries, the agency, which has only one technician, has been

receiving support from Enemel (the state enterprise for machines and equipment), which has six technicians trained at the Cachapuz offices in Portugal, and is in the process of training three more. Cachapuz was founded 50 years ago, and is the leading supplier of scales and weighing machines to Cuba, Sweden, Algeria, Mozambique and Gabon. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 84 p 3] 2909

CABINDA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FIGURES--Cabinda--ANGOP has learned from the Internal Trade Agency that, between January and May of this year, ENCODIPA [National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products] purchased over 370 tons of agricultural products from the peasants, noteworthy among which were bananas, cassava and oil palm. The system for associating the workers to supply the population, which was approved by the People's Assembly, is now being implemented; and plans call for the starting of the system of supply based on family group within a short time, as was learned from the same source. ENCODIPA will purchase 1,280 tons of farm products from the peasants this year. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 84 p 3] 2909

CHICKS FROM ZIMBABWE--Harare--A source from the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture confirmed to ANGOP that Zimbabwe will export a large number of chicks to Angola worth \$800,000 (nearly 240 million kwanzas). The first shipment of 75,000 chicks left the city of Harara on Saturday, bound for Luanda, according to an authorized source. The export contract was signed by the Angolan Government and the major Zimbabwe firm Arbor Acres, as part of the bilateral cooperation that exists in this area. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 84 p 3] 2909

UIGE MILITARY EXERCISES--The soldiers from the ninth battalion of the fifth brigade stationed in the town of Negage recently held military exercises to assess their combat capacity and readiness. At the conclusion of the exercises, some officers, sergeants and privates who most distinguished themselves in the work for combat readiness, because of the spirit of organization and discipline that they displayed were given awards. The provincial commissar of Uige, Zeferino Estevao Juliana, who attended the ceremony, urged that group of combatants on this occasion to implement the knowledge that they had acquired, with a view toward neutralizing the enemy's criminal acts. Also present for the exercises were officers from the defense and security agencies stationed in that area, and members of the party and government leadership in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/431

UNDERGROUND RESOURCES DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 84 p 13

[Article by Barry Sergeant]

[Text]

WHEN he wrote "The Lost World of the Kalahari" Laurens van der Post could have speculated as easily on diamonds beneath its moving sands as he did on a desert Atlantis.

Had he predicted diamonds, his guess would not have been as far fetched as his speculation on the lost city.

This year, Botswana is expected to mine 12-million carats of diamonds, making it one of the world's top five diamond producers.

Botswana's treasure trove has enabled it to come through its third successive year of drought relatively unscathed. It is the only country in the subcontinent — apart from SA — able to pay for its food imports.

Three mines

Landlocked Botswana, the size of France, has a population of a million. Much of it is covered by the Kalahari, playing host to three diamond mines — Jwaneng, Orapa and Lethakane.

They are owned by Debswana, jointly controlled by the Botswana Government and De Beers. This year the mines are expected to produce 12-million carats of diamonds. Although their Central Selling Organisation quotas have led to large stockpiles, the Botswana

Government is helped by its 79% share of diamond sales.

Exploration company Falconbridge, which has a cost-sharing agreement with De Beers, has located another 50 Kalahari kimberlite pipes.

Problems

Poverty and job-creation remain as Botswana's pressing problems, although the rural economy is emerging from its primitive status. It was listed as one of Africa's poorest nations at independence 18 years ago and now has economic figures that would do many a nation proud.

Emmanuel Ablo, chief research officer at the Bank of Botswana, says the prime bank overdraft rate is 11.5% — it was 14.5% at the end of 1982. The inflation rate has been reduced from 12.5% in the first quarter of 1983 to a 7.5%.

The main reason for these low rates, apart from the Government's austere spending policy, was successful wage restraint negotiations in 1983 between the Government, the Employers Federation and the 16 trade unions.

Foreign debt

The borrowing rate and inflation rate are described by Dr Ablo as "surely the lowest in Africa". Botswana's foreign debt-service ratio is below 10%, and the nation is rated one of Africa's three best credit risks.

Botswana emerged from its 1983-84 financial year in March with a surplus of P40-million when much of the world is worried about budget deficits. The Bank of Botswana estimates that the 1984-85 Budget of P604-million will leave a surplus of P20-million.

Expatriates, who hold many of the senior posts in the public service, have worked closely with the Government since independence to create a favourable environment for investors.

Botswana is claimed to be Africa's only working multi-party democracy with no known political prisoners and a free press.

Incentives

Much of the Government's investment efforts in the past two years have been concentrated on the financial assistance plan (FAP). It is structured to be as attractive as the incentive schemes in neighbouring Bophuthatswana.

There are more incentives for the potential foreign investor. Dr Ablo mentions a stable currency and one of the most liberal foreign exchange systems in Africa. Botswana is a signatory to Lome II, giving its exports access to 250-million people in the Western world.

The cherry for investors is a company tax rate of 35%.

Hard currency earned mainly from beef and diamond sales enables Bo-

tswana foreign currency reserves to cover imports for the next seven months. The domestic currency, the pula, is linked to the rand and a basket of special drawing rights currencies.

An indication of Botswana's economic health is that the pula has appreciated against the rand and costs R1.04.

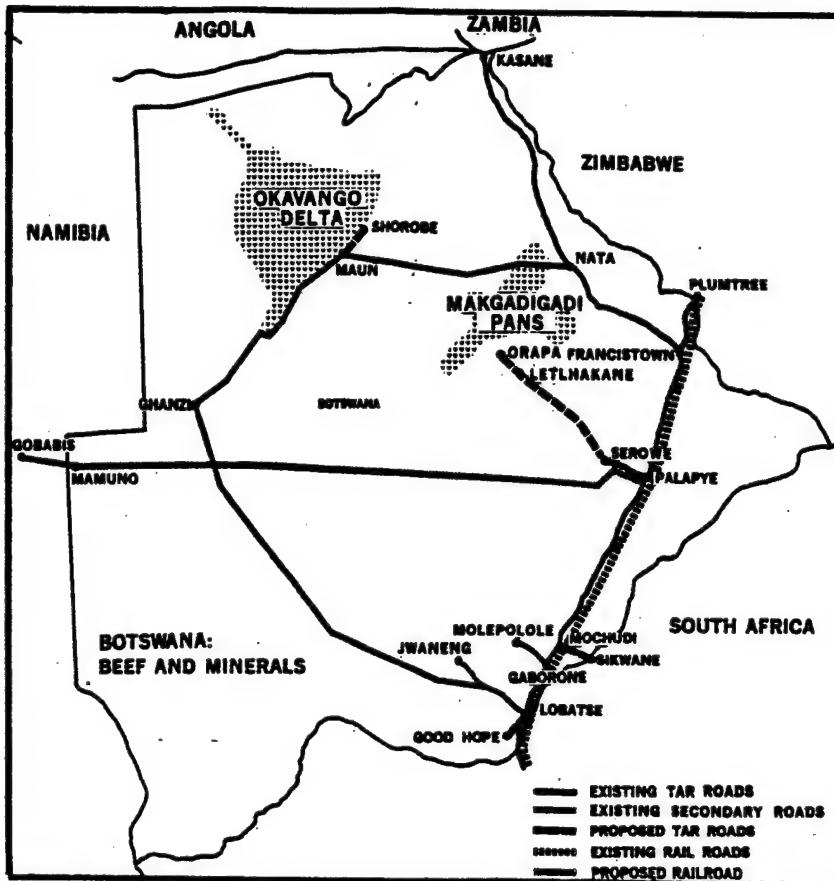
Botswana is given much foreign aid, mainly in soft loans. The P270-million power station near Palapye's Morupule colliery, where Anglo American mines 400 000 tons of coal a year, was funded mainly with World Bank money.

Water resources will always be a problem, but the water supply to the capital, Gaborone, was augmented this week with the opening of a pipeline carrying 20 000m³ of water a day from wells near Ramotswa, part of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging dolomite seam. Gaborone's current daily water consumption, under severe water restrictions, is 12 000m³ a day.

Swamps

A project to upgrade the Gaborone dam, which could eventually cost P70-million, would ease water problems. A one-year ban on building in Gaborone because of water shortages has now been lifted for major developments.

Studies on how to exploit the 18 500km² Okavango swamp water continue. Its



water is used only to feed Orapa's Mopipi dam, but could be used in a 10 000 hectare rice paddy project near Maun.

Botswana is involved in a variety of large projects aimed at laying a solid road for the future and diversifying its economic base. Its development has invariably involved either essential infrastructure or jobs.

At independence there were only a few kilometres of tarred road. Now Botswana's most important trading route, Lobatse-Gaborone-Francistown-Kasane, is fully tarred. Other roads are planned.

Airport

A project which attracted initial criticism is the P34-million international airport near Gaborone, due to be commissioned in September. Government officials justify the development by saying it is strategically vital.

They say the airport will allow easier access to Botswana's tourist attractions and provide an export port for its beef which is air-freighted to the European Economic Community, the Far East and Hong Kong.

Apart from diamonds — which accounted for two-thirds of export earnings last

year — the other significant mineral project is the Botrest nickel-cobalt mine at Selebi-Pikwe, controlled by the Government and minority Anglo American and Amax stakes.

After years of operating losses because of depressed world prices, Botrest is now said to be making a working profit.

Coal deposit

The estimated 300-million ton Kgase coal deposit near Serowe will probably not be mined soon because of weak world prices. Shell Coal is completing a feasibility

study of an area of about 200km² between Serowe and Palapye.

Other multinationals involved in coal exploration include Amax, BP Coal and Charbonnages des France.

North of the coalfields, the world's biggest untapped source of soda ash, the Makarikari Pan, is set for exploitation. The operating company, Soda Ash Botswana, is run by BP out of London. It has ordered a pilot plant for use at the testing site in Sua Pan.

The other significant development, described as "the world's last great railway", is still being evaluated. The railway would cost an estimated \$1 000-million. The Botswana Government will have a lot to think about when it receives the report by London consultants Henderson Busby and Travers Morgan.

Swakopmund

The Botswana Government has accepted in principle a line running from Serowe to Mombuna. A connection to an existing railway line stretching to Swakopmund can be made at Gobabis. The rail link has political importance. With the airport and tarred roads to the north, it will ensure Botswana a greater degree of independence from SA.

The other rail possibilities are a spur from Serowe connecting with the South African system at Ellisras.

To justify the Kalahari railway line, exports of 5-million to 10-million tons of coal a year would be needed.

GABON

BRIEFS

LARGE OIL DISCOVERY—The Tenoco Oil Company, a leading member of an oil consortium announced that a large quantity of oil had been discovered off the coast of Gabon. Drilling had revealed a daily flow of 2,400 barrels with a specific gravity of 26% at the depth of 2,630 m. The drilling took place about 50 km from Port Gentil. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English No 45, May 84 p 21]

CSO: 3400/2047

GUINEA

EUROPEAN AID, INVESTMENTS REQUESTED

Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by C.B.: "Guineans Hope That Belgium Will Bring Them Aid and Investments"]

[Text] When they took power last 3 April, Guinea's military discovered that the state coffers were empty: a quarter century of Sékou Touré's "reign" had ruined the country and left considerable potential resources practically undeveloped. That is why the military committee for national redress restored freedom of expression and guaranteed the rights of man, and it likewise launched a pressing appeal for foreign aid in Europe's direction, most notably to France and Belgium. A Guinean delegation composed of the prime minister, Colonel Diarra Traoré, and ministers of international cooperation and foreign affairs stopped in Brussels on the way back from Paris, where the delegation met with the Belgian ministers of foreign relations of cooperation [sic], as well as the European commissioner for development, Edgar Pisani.

The French promised the Guineans to help them reorganize their educational system. In fact, the arbitrary introduction of local languages into Guinean education completely disorganized it, and Guinea, which longs to be French-speaking, lacks school books and teachers, while all the programs must be revised between now and the start of the new school year. The Belgians appeared reticent to these requests in teaching matters: they do not wish to send French-speaking teachers to Guinea, but would prefer to provide training for Guinean teachers.

Furthermore, the Guineans asked Belgian investors to become interested in their country and promised to write a new investment code which will allow easier transfers of benefits back home. Guinea's mining resources are enormous (bauxite, manganese, uranium, gold, diamonds) but are still most undeveloped, and the new leaders appreciate Belgian know-how in industrial matters.

Furthermore, as it has already done with nine other West African countries, Belgium concluded a maritime agreement with Guinea by which the two countries will share 80 percent of the trade between them. This agreement is important because it sanctions the "maritime opening" that Belgium has started in Africa and now trade between Antwerp and Guinea is already very important.

Given the weakness of its national currency, the sily, Guinea would really like to enter the franc zone in order to be able to trade freely with neighboring countries, especially Ivory Coast and Senegal, instead of encouraging smuggling, as today. That is why the Guinean delegation asked the Commission of European Communities to help it appraise its monetary resources, but especially to evaluate exactly its deficit, which could surpass a billion and a half dollars. Guinea, which is linked to the European community by the Lomé convention and is part of the 64 ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries, would prefer that this economic study be carried out by EEC experts rather than by the International Monetary Fund. But at any rate, the gap between the official value of the national currency and its rate on the black market is such that a devaluation of 500 percent is practically inevitable.

A country stricken by corruption and poor management, Guinea, which is also a country full of resources and, today, of good will, is counting on Europe, and in particular on Belgium, to help it straighten itself out.

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CSO: 3419/786

GUINEA

BRIEFS

POWER STATION RENOVATION--CGEE-Alsthom (CGE group) has just signed a contract in Guinea in the amount of 43 million francs for furnishing and installing, between now and 1986, two 11-megawatt units intended for the renovation of the Grandes Chutes hydraulic power plant on the Samou River, the firm announced in Paris on Friday. This contract was won by a French consortium including Neyrpic (turbines, adjuster, and floodgates), Alsthom-Jeumont (generators) and CGEE-Alsthom, foreman. A financing agreement from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), in the amount of 20.8 million CFA francs (416,000 French francs), has just been signed for this purpose between France and the Ivory Coast. [Text] [Paris LES ECHOS in French 12 Jun 84 p 8] 9895

CSO: 3419/786

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

SA TRADE--PORT LOUIS--Mauritius has appointed a trade commissioner to represent the island's interests in South Africa. He is a Johannesburg resident, Mauritian-born Mr Jean Michel de Senneville. According to reports from Port Louis, Mr de Senneville has close ties with the authorities in Pretoria and with the South African business sector. He is expected to operate from Johannesburg in offices provided by the South African Trade Organisation. Mauritius hopes to improve its balance of trade with South Africa with the help of its new trade commissioner. Last year Mauritius imported goods worth \$47,4 million from South Africa while the island's reciprocal exports totalled only R3,4 million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/2042

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHUNGO ADDRESSES ZAMBEZIA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Mapuo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 8

[Report on address by Mario Machungo, commissioner of Zambezia Province, to the Fourth Session of the Party Provincial Committee, on 15 June 1984]

[Text] "A party member, at whatever level, must be active in the party cell and in his neighborhood, to insure that the decisions and guidelines reach the rank and file and are assimilated by the popular masses," Mario Machungo, member of the Political Bureau and commissioner of Zambezia Province, declared yesterday in an address during the closing ceremony of the Fourth Session of the Party Provincial Committee, which began last Tuesday. At this session, the participants analyzed the degree to which the directives of the Third Session have been implemented and also studied the directive of the First Session of the Central Committee and approved the general lines of the provincial program for the celebrations commemorating 25 September, among other items.

Participating in this session were Central Committee members residing in the province, members of the Provincial Committee and invited guests, who included members of the Provincial Government, district first secretaries, provincial secretaries of the ODM's [Mozambican defense organizations] and members of social-professional organizations, as well as other party and government cadres.

The report of the Provincial Committee Secretariat, presented during the opening session, referred to all the activities developed by the party in the political, economic and social life of the province, notably the positive experiences gathered during the 1983/1984 Agricultural Campaign and the efforts underway in the current phase to insure the success of the Marketing Campaign.

The three study groups, formed during the proceedings of the fourth session, analyzed the 1983/1984 Agricultural Campaign, marketing, small-scale programs, national defense, legality, internal activities of the party, of the ODM's and of the social-professional associations. They also studied such specific documents as the resolutions of the Third Session of the Central Committee and the program for the celebrations commemorating 25 September.

In his address to the closing session, Mario Machungo praised the effort which the members and participants put forth to insure the success of the proceedings of this Fourth Session of the Provincial Committee.

The highest official of Zambezia Province said the primary task of all Mozambicans is to combat hunger and the armed bands.

"We do not have adequate stocks of merchandise to trade, so we must find other ways to purchase all the surplus produced by the people. Our province is quite rich in coca, sugar, salt, dried fish and dried shrimp, and if they were shipped to areas where they are scarce, we could minimize the marketing problem," Mario Machungo recommended, referring to the problem of the shortage of merchandise to exchange [for produce] at the marketing posts.

During the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Zambezia Provincial Committee, peasants of Elalane, the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] in Quelimane, children from the Sinacura Primary School, residents of Mocuba and Gurue and also workers from the Udaril company celebrated the meeting with messages, cultural activities and donations of money to assist the victims of the floods which recently devastated the south of the country and to build the headquarters of the Party Provincial Committee in Zambezia.

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CSO: 3442/420

MOZAMBIQUE

RENOVATION OF THE NACALA-ENTRE-LAGOS LINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] The preliminary work is well along for the renovation of the Nacala-Entre Lagos line, considered the major regional project of the SATCC ([Southern African] Transport and Communications Commission), NOTICIAS learned yesterday from a spokesman for the French-Portuguese consortium which will execute the project. At this time, the crosstie factory is being installed and the stocks of ballast are being accumulated in Namialo (Nampula), while, in Namialo and Nacala, the camps are being set up for the project workers.

The renovation proper of the Nacala-Entre-Lagos line will be initiated early in 1985, by a consortium formed by the Portuguese firm SOMAFEL and by the French companies BORIE-SAE and A. DEHE.

In addition to the preliminary work just described, topographic surveys are being conducted and the necessary material and equipment are being delivered.

"The consortium's directorate is already installed in Nacala; it consists of a general director, an assistant director and administrative directors. The preparations are well along and, from all indications, we can begin to renovate the rail line early next year," Jean Gautier, the consortium's representative in Maputo, told us.

Description of the Project

The project to renovate the so-called Northern Line includes replacement of 538 kilometers of track, from Nacala to Cuamba, passing through important production zones, such as the port of Nacala, agroindustrial centers in Monapo and Namialo and the city of Nampula, as well as Ribaue, Malema and Cuamba.

The renovation will be executed in stages. The first phase of the project will take 30 months and will cover 192 kilometers, from Nacala to Nampula. The second stage will be from Nampula to Cuamba (inside Niassa Province). The third and final phase will be executed by the Mozambican Railways, which will proceed with the renovation from Cuamba to Entre-Lagos.

According to the consortium spokesman, 130 foreign technicians and laborers will work on the project, along with 800 Mozambican workers, counting technicians and laborers.

Consultation will be provided by SOFRERAIL, an advisory department of the French Railways; seven of its staff members are already in Nacala.

Financing and Scope

At this time, the foreign exchange required to finance the project has been guaranteed by Canada, France and Portugal.

The renovation of the Nacala line will cost 3.8 million contos and is part of a large-scale action in regional cooperation.

Preliminary studies for the execution of the project indicate that its advanced technology and high degree of mechanization will call for an average daily production of 1,500 concrete crossties and 1,400 cubic meters of stone.

The process of laying the track could reach as much as 800 meters per day. The tracks will be welded in a mobile machine shop which will accompany the work as it proceeds.

Renovation of the Nacala line involves the replacement of the current rails, weighing 30 kilograms per meter, with rails weighing 40 kilograms per meter, which will allow trains to reach speeds of 80 kilometers per hour.

6362
CSO: 3442/420

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR EXPORTERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE has announced a new policy of allowing private and parastatal exporters to retain a portion of their foreign exchange earnings. Until now, exporters have had to change their hard currency into meticals at the artificially low, official exchange rate. The Ministry of External Trade and the Bank of Mozambique will oversee the implementation of the new policy which is expected to take effect this week.

According to the plan, private companies will be allowed to retain between 5% and 25% of their export earnings in a hard currency account at the Bank of Mozambique. Parastatals will also be allowed to keep a so-far-unspecified amount of their foreign exchange earnings.

The rationale behind the system is that companies that produce more foreign exchange than they consume will now have their own source of hard currency with which to buy raw materials, machinery, and spare parts. In the past, firms have been dependent on foreign allocations made by the Bank of Mozambique and even successful

exporters have had to close or reduce their operations because of shortages of convertible currency.

The plan should also make it easier for firms to obtain credit to finance capital improvement or expansion projects, since they will now have access to their own source of foreign currency with which to pay off the debts. In addition, individuals will now have an obvious incentive to produce or increase exports since managers will be allowed to retain a portion of their firms foreign exchange earnings for their personal use, if they are particularly successful in expanding exports.

The new system is experimental, and will be introduced only gradually. It also appears that, initially at least, the portion of hard currency earnings allotted to exporters will in most cases not be much above 5%. Nevertheless, the foreign exchange incentive system is a significant initiative. Even if only partially and imperfectly implemented, it should result in a significant increase in export earnings and a considerable reduction in centralised government control of businesses.

CSO: 3400/2041

MOZAMBIQUE

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO FINANCE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] In January 1985, an agricultural development program will be initiated for the cooperative and family sectors in 15 selected districts in 7 provinces of the country, as part of the MONAP-3 programs for the next 5 years. Our newspaper learned from Birgir Egekvist, coordinator of agricultural projects of the program and an official of the SIDA (Swedish Agency for International Development), that this group of actions will be carried out through support to the development of 16 Rural Development centers existing or under construction in some regions of the country. Angelo Raul, national director for the cooperative and family sectors, of the Ministry of Agriculture, confirmed the fact and added that the project would be carried out following the conclusion of Phase 2 of the MONAP Program, in December 1984.

To determine the type of activities to be developed in the 16 centers, departments of the Agriculture Ministry, together with a mission connected with the program, conducted a study last March on how to implement the program. As a result, the 16 centers were chosen to benefit from the support. SIDA accepted the draft proposal as initially presented.

Because the project involves five Scandinavian countries, which must give it their approval, a meeting among them is scheduled for next week, when they will discuss the forms of financing for the project.

The cost of the project has been initially estimated at \$18.5 million, which should be donated by the five countries.

Birger Egekvist added, however, that Sweden will contribute 42.8 percent of the total cost and Denmark will contribute 24 percent, followed by Norway, with 16 percent. Finland will donate 15.7 percent and, finally, Iceland will donate 1.1 percent of the total amount.

Agricultural Development

The primary purpose of this support to the Rural Development Centers (CRD) is to insure the development of agriculture in the cooperative and family sectors, so as to improve the living standard of the rural population.

Within this framework, a SIDA source reported, the support program for the centers includes activities oriented toward the introduction of improved farming techniques and the training of agronomists and agents to organize the people, to bring them into the programs.

The project also includes the establishment of small industries to manufacture farm implements and soap, furniture and other articles needed by the people. "The objective is to create the conditions, using means available locally, to meet the needs of the peasants," the source added.

To give a general idea of the activities of some of the centers, the speaker noted: "At the Maputo Center, in Cabo Delgado, the activity is linked to experimentation, consisting in organizing the people for the introduction of improved farming techniques; this takes in, among other activities in this area, the improvement of seeds. In Montepuez, the center will focus its action on the training or instruction of agronomists and technicians for small-scale industries; these specialists will work with the cooperatives and the peasants' associations.

According to the same source, these activities will have the support of technicians contracted by Agriculture Ministry agencies, by SIDA and by the FAO.

We also learned that SIDA has already begun recruiting technicians even as it is preparing to conclude the final agreement for the execution of the program. In Egekvist's opinion, all the arrangements will be completed by next November, including the final settlement on the project among the three Scandinavian countries

Birger Egekvist added that the centers to benefit from this aid are located in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo provinces.

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CSO: 3442/420

MOZAMBIQUE

INCENTIVES PLANNED FOR GREEN ZONE PRODUCTION IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Maputo Executive Council should study the matter of the prices paid to producers in the green zones, with a view to increasing the current prices of some products. The recommendation was made yesterday at the end of a meeting promoted by the Committee of the City to examine the problems affecting production in this sector. The meeting was led by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, first secretary of the party in the capital and member of Political Bureau, and was attended by more than 100 producers in the cooperative, family and private sectors, as well as Jorge Temba, director of the Office of Green Zones, and the directors of Agrarian agencies in the various urban districts.

The decision to recommend increases in the prices paid to the producers for certain products came of the conclusion that the prices now in effect do not cover production costs. The increases should be applied to several vegetables and also to pork.

In the speeches of various participants, particularly those from the cooperative sector, it was stressed that the prices in effect today do not provide an incentive for production. At the same time, there are middlemen who, without any great effort on their part, make an exaggerated profit from marketing the products of the green zones, reselling them at speculative prices in the city markets and other locations.

To combat this situation, it was decided at this same meeting to create more favorable conditions for the producers to market their products directly.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Jorge Rebelo said it should be clear to everyone that any producer in the green zones is completely free to sell his produce to anyone he wishes. To facilitate direct sales by the producers in the markets, they will no longer be required to present the "health card," a measure which had already been determined at a previous meeting with the approval of the City Health Directorate but which had not been implemented in some markets.

The Office of Green Zones is also intensifying its support to the producers, particularly with regard to providing production means, as a way of contributing to the improved provisioning of the city.

Praise for Producers

In his speech, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo praised the producers--cooperative, family and private--of the green zones, as well as the work of the respective office, for the effort they have put forth to increase production. As he stressed, this effort is having a noticeable effect on the supply of vegetables, although it does not yet completely meet the needs of the population.

Having been invited by the first secretary of the party to air their problems frankly, members of the three production sectors represented at the meeting raised various issues related particularly to the lack or delayed distribution of seeds, as well as the shortages of many other items, such as pumps, feed for small animals, scales and transport means, and also building materials for pigsties.

In response to these questions, the director of the Office of Green Zones explained the reasons for some of these shortages and announced measures that are being taken to overcome some of them. Specifically, he announced the creation of three collection centers for produce from the green zones. The centers are located in the areas of Albasini, Benfica and Jardim; they will be served by transportation organized by his office.

He also announced that the office had already begun to distribute sprayers to the producers in some urban districts, responding to another concern voiced at the meeting. He added that the prices charged by GEOMOC to dig and clean out wells are being revised, since they were manifestly exorbitant.

In closing the meeting, First Secretary Jorge Rebelo said: "We are going to study the problems that have been presented here. We are not going to make any promises but, insofar as possible, we are going to try to solve these problems. Some of them cannot be solved immediately because of the difficult economic situation which the country is experiencing. Others, however, particularly those which can be solved with the means available to us in the country, we are going to make every effort to overcome."

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CSO: 3442/420

MOZAMBIQUE

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DROPS IN MAPUTO PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Livestock production in Maputo Province declined by about 78,000 head of cattle in the last 3 years, and the declining trend has continued during this year, according to a report presented by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture [DPA] to the most recent session of the province government. In 1980, Maputo had about 428,445 head of cattle; in 1983 it registered about 350,000 head.

Among the reasons cited for this dramatic decline in the herd is the prolonged drought which has devastated the province for some years and continues to seriously affect other provinces in the south and southeast of the country, causing enormous losses in this area and in agriculture.

According to a source in the DPA, Magude and Moamba districts, which have been considered up to now to have the largest herds, particularly cattle herds, have been recording declines since 1980, most severely between 1982 and 1983.

From 1980 to 1982, these districts suffered a decline of 30,000 and 18,000 head, respectively. The other districts, where livestock production was already inadequate, continue to experience increasing difficulties in expanding their herds. This is true of all sectors, from the state to the family sector.

Drought and Theft

In addition to the drought, which has forced the herdsmen to become nomads in several provinces, the DPA report notes that there is also theft and indiscriminate slaughtering of cattle in these districts.

Cattle theft is currently on the rise and, according to the DPA report, the effects of the activities of the armed bands have also been felt in livestock production.

The DPA report also reveals that the drought situation last year made it impossible to execute the health assistance program in its entirety. In justification,

the DPA declares that, just like our people, the animals have been wandering from field to field in search of pasturage and hence they are not concentrated, which would be desirable. [Hence it has been] impossible to take a census (inventory) this year of the existing herds.

During the next 6 months, efforts should be concentrated not only on recovering the installations for watering and treatment of the herd, which were damaged by [hurricane] "Demoine," but also on finding ways to curb the theft and indiscriminate slaughter. Concurrently, fences should be built, where possible, to prevent the cattle from wandering, which facilitates theft.

6362
CSO: 3442/420

CAPRIVI COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

THE Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has appointed a full-time Commissioner to the Caprivi.

He is Mr HJ Hillmer Backer, who replaces Mr HJR Myburgh, who left for "personal reasons".

A statement released by the office of the AG said it had been decided to appoint a Commissioner for the Caprivi in view of the situation that had developed in recent years.

The system had not been to the advancement of efficient administration.

The task of the Commissioner was to act as representative of the AG, to consult with other

authorities in Caprivi and to investigate improved decision-making processes and structures.

Previously the Commissioner had been a temporary post.

Mr Backer starts today.

Aged 40, he was born in Pretoria, Mr Backer was previously resident in Namibia and was the first magistrate to the Caprivi in 1971.

He held that post for two years and is at present the Chief Commissioner of the SA Department of Co-operation and Development in the Northern Cape.

Mr Backer is married with three children.

CSO: 3400/2019

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

NUJOMA THANKS CUBA--HAVANA: Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo left Havana last Sunday after a five-day visit which included talks with President Fidel Castro. Official Cuban sources said his discussions with Mr Castro centred on the future of Namibia. Cuba has repeatedly said it will not withdraw its some 25 000 troops until Namibia has been granted independence by South Africa. The sources said Mr Nujoma thanked Cuba's communist government for the support it had shown in Swapo's guerrilla campaign against South African forces. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 84 p 3]

HIGH SCHOOL CADET CAMP--OKAHANDJA: A cadet camp will be held for Coloured high school scholars during the school holidays from July 2 to 6 in Okahandja. Applications have already been received from 120 scholars and 12 teachers from schools in Windhoek, Swakopmund, Mariental, Keetmanshoop, Karasburg and Ludertiz. Officers from the Military School in Okahandja will train the cadets. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jun 84 p 4]

PRICE RISE--WE regret to inform our readers the Advertiser's selling price has been increased to 25 cents from 20 cents. This was necessary because of soaring printing costs and a hike in GST. We'd like to remind you, however, that The Advertiser is the only newspaper that has kept its price constant since 1982. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2019

TRADE DEFICIT DECREASE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' trade deficit fell by over a quarter in the first three months of 1984 as the value of imports dropped by about the same amount and exports more than doubled.

According to the latest external trade figures published by the Government's Statistics Division, the total value of imports during the first quarter of 1984 was R145.6 million, a decrease of 25 per cent of R59.1 million compared to the same quarter of 1983. Domestic exports earned R4.3 million, a 154 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, while the value of re-exports was R29.6 million, a decrease of 26 per cent over the first quarter of 1983. The net effect was a trade deficit of R111.7 million, a decrease of 27 per cent or over R41 million compared to last year and the lowest since the R93 million deficit of 1981.

The imports figure is also the lowest for any first quarter since 1981 when the value stood at R130.4 million. How-

ever, in 1980 the value of imports in the first three months stood at R170 million.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment fell by a half, mineral fuels dropped by a quarter, reflecting a reduction in the re-exports of gas oil to ships, and manufactured goods decreased by 19 per cent despite a gift of cement valued at R5.9 million.

However, chemical imports rose by 30.5 per cent and food and live animals increased by 28.7 per cent, partly due to shipments of rice and sugar which arrived during the first quarter.

Imports of live animals fell from R503,000 to R32,000, of manufactured fertilizers from R209,000 to R2,000, of furniture from R1.7 million to R572,000, and, most striking of all, of clothing from R6 million to R1.9 million.

Between January and March 1984, mineral fuels comprised

over a quarter of total imports whilst machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods each accounted for 23 per cent; food imports contributed 16 per cent of the total.

Bahrain (petroleum) accounted for just over 16 per cent of the imports followed by the UK (food, chemicals, machinery and manufactures) with 16 per cent of the market and the France (food, machinery and manufacturers) with 10 per cent.

The total value of domestic exports during the first quarter of 1984 was R4.3 million, representing an increase of 154 per cent over the same period in 1983. A total of 493 tonnes of copra valued at R2.2 million was exported; none was exported during the same period of 1983. The 96 tonnes of fresh and frozen fish exported earned R1.4 million compared to 90 tonnes valued at R1.2 million in the first three months of last year. Also, 67 tonnes of

cinnamon bark were exported for R271,000 compared to only 10 tonnes valued at R37,000 in the same period of 1983.

Pakistan bought all the copra and some of the cinnamon, Reunion took over half the fish and France nearly a quarter, and the UK took over two-thirds of the cinnamon.

Re-exports from January to March this year were valued at R29.6 million, a decrease of 26 per cent below the figures for the same quarter in 1983. The reason for this decline was a reduction of R18.5 million in sales of gas oil to ships below an exceptionally high figure of R33.7 million in the first quarter of 1983. The figure in 1983 was boosted by sales to foreign fishing vessels. Also, in 1984 international prices are lower which has reduced the value figure.

CSO: 3400/2045

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC TO INCREASE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN STRUGGLE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Jul 84 p 5

[Mittah Seperepere, representative of the African National Congress (women's section), interviewed by Eric Singh in the Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation (IDFF) in Berline; date not given]

[Text] Q:--One of the major items of the Year of South African Women (1984) announced by the African National Congress is the 30th anniversary of the Federation of South African Women (FSAW). Can you tell us something about this body?

A:--The formation of FSAW in Johannesburg on April 17, 1954, was a milestone in the history of our struggle for freedom, because at that time it was the only organisation that cut through racial barriers bringing together African, coloured, Indian and white women under one democratic body.

Q:--What was the motive in forming this body?

A:--Women the world over face many handicaps in society because of their sex. In South Africa these handicaps are multiplied because of the addition of class and colour. The burning question was, however, the intention of the racist regime to extend the pass laws to cover women as well.

Q:--What are passes?

A:--Passes are badges of slavery. It is a thick 48-paged document with a hard black cover. This document must be carried by an African, male or female above the age of 16. Failure to produce the document on demand means immediate arrest and imprisonment, causing hardship and misery to millions of people each year.

The pass serves to regulate the movement of Africans; to determine whether one may or may not be employed; where one can live; where a dead body may or may not be buried and even determine who one can marry. Passes have been in force for African men since the last century.

The Nationalist Party, on coming to power in 1948, launched a vicious attack on the few liberties that were still remaining to the oppressed black majority.

The so-called "abolition of passes and coordination of documents act of 1952" had absolutely nothing to do with abolishing passes. Instead it meant that the hated passes were being once again introduced to women.

Q:--You said once again. What do you mean by that?

A:--Immediately after the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the white rulers enacted laws which forced women to carry passes beginning in 1913. The campaign of resistance that followed when women, especially in the Orange Free State, chose to be imprisoned rather than carry passes, was one of the great early victories of the ANC which was just one year old (formed in January 1912). The authorities capitulated, and women were free of the hated document for more than 40 years thereafter.

Q:--What happened when the law was enacted in 1952?

A:--The reaction of the people was one of anger, because many municipalities announced they were beginning to register African women with the intention of issuing them with passes.

The African National Congress Women's League (ANCWL) organised rallies and demonstrations in major cities, country towns and villages to resist the extension of passes. The resistance spurred the women to greater heights which resulted in that historic gathering of women in Johannesburg in 1954 culminating in the birth of the FSAW.

Ida Mtwana, President of the ANCWL was elected its first President and Ray Alexander, a white trade unionist, was elected Secretary.

Among the officials of this new organisation were such great names of the South African struggle as Lilian Ngovi and Helen Joseph (who were elected President and Secretary of the FSAW in 1956), Florence Matomela, Dora Tamana, Albertina Sisulu, Vera Ponen, Fatima Meer and others. Many of these women are still alive and active in the struggle.

The FSAW did not waste time. It went into action, with the assistance of the ANC, and rallied the women. One of its greatest achievements was undoubtedly the great antipass march to racist Prime Minister Strijdom's office in Pretoria on August 9, 1956, thus giving birth to South African Women's Day--August 9.

I must emphasize, however, that the struggle of the women was not confined to fighting passes alone. At its inaugural conference, the FSAW declared: "As women we share the problems and anxieties of our men and join hands with them to remove social evils and obstacles to progress".

Q:--The racists banned many organizations opposed to it. Was the FSAW also a victim of such banning?

A:--The activities of the FSAW did not go unnoticed by the racists. But they did not directly ban the organisation. Instead they banned the ANC and the Women's League; banned all leaders and functionaries of the FSAW repeatedly

thereby making it very difficult for the organization to function.

But the women were undeterred. They used their own tactics to hoodwink the racists and continue with their work. Their contributions in the formation of the mighty United Democratic Front in Cape Town last year was tremendous.

The very fact that Albertinah Sisulu, despite being in prison at the time of the conference, was elected one of its three presidents, bears testimony to the great efforts of the women.

Q:--What are the plans for the Year of the Women?

A:--The ANC and the people of South Africa will, during the course of the year, undertake activities intended to further enhance the participation of our women in the struggle, and thus expand the liberation forces in our drive for the earliest attainment of the goals of freedom, democracy and peace. At the same time we appeal to the international community to pool their energies and support for the complete isolation of apartheid South Africa.

We also appeal for support to free our young comrades from prison. Young freedom-fighters like Lilian Keagile, Barbara Hogan, Thandi Modise are serving long terms in the racist dungeons.

We welcome back Dorothy Nyembe, a former President of the ANCWL (Natal). She was released in March after completing 15 years in gaol. World public opinion forced the racist regime to release Albertinah Sisulu on bail pending an appeal against her conviction for furthering the aims of the African National Congress, for which she was sentenced to two years hard labour.

CSO: 3400/2045

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BLACK STUDENTS STILL EXISTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 84 p 5

[Text]

A FORM of quota system is still restricting black intake at white universities although these institutions are said to have gone multiracial.

The black student population at the four white English universities is: 3,8 percent African, 5,9 percent Indian and four percent coloured. At the white Afrikaans universities the total coloured, Indian and African student population is one percent.

Black students have described themselves as being conscious of "their status" at these universities. There is little mixing between black and white students.

Some of the black students interviewed said they wished to maintain their identities.

Commenting on their presence at the universities and relationships with white students, some black students said: "We can't relate to them . . . they talk differently. Their ideals and values are different."

Obliging

"They go out of their way to please and accommodate us, but often they slip up by making liberal and paternalistic statements."

"We prefer being with fellow black students because we have things in common, whether it be

about girls, playing thunee or the NIC."

White students interviewed about the presence of blacks on campus said: "It has been a great breakthrough having black students with us. They are easy to get on with and are always obliging about sharing their knowledge and skills."

Mistrust

"For some of us, it has been the first time we have had the opportunity to meet and mix with blacks. Having been exposed to this, we are becoming aware of their way of life."

One student said: "While black students are here, we just have to accommodate them. I don't have any intention of going out of my way to be friendly with them."

"We don't find black students friendly. They

appear to look at us with suspicion and mistrust no matter how hard we try to break barriers."

A study into "Black Co-operative and hence Trusting Behaviour in a bi-racial Experimental Situation" was conducted recently at Wits by Sathasivan Cooper, a clinical psychology student.

Mr Cooper said this week the purpose of the study was to investigate the behaviour of black students on a predominantly white university campus through an experimental games analysis.

"With the increase of various forms of multiracialism and liberalism on South African university campuses, the impression has been created that black students have developed past the stage of racial perspective and that race is a

factor that plays no part in their outlook and behaviour," Mr Cooper said.

"I worked on the assumption that due to the background of black students, who are subjected to consistent racial prejudices in South African society, their suspicion of fellow white students would not be decreased in spite of multi-racialism and liberal stimuli and influences on white campuses.

"In my study I hypothesised that black students would co-operate less with a white co-player than a black one. Or alternatively that there would be a discrepancy between the attitudes and behaviour of black students interacting in a bi-racial situation."

Mr Cooper used 30 blacks in his study. Their ages ranged from 18 to 34. They were from the faculties of arts, science, law, commerce, medicine, education and dentistry. Home languages included English, Zulu, Xhosa, Sesotho, N Sotho, Tamil, Urdu, Gujerati and Memon.

Co-operate

Participants included Christians, atheists, agnostics, Hindus, Muslims and an "undecided". Some were oriented towards social democracy or Black Consciousness while the others were non-aligned.

Most of the participants preferred a society based on some form of socialism while the minority preferred a liberal democracy.

Response

Replies to questions showed that 90 percent felt some form of alienation on a white campus. The rest felt it was "purely academic" or were "not bothered" by the presence of white students.

Typical responses were: "Uncomfortable and restricted," "I can't take it any more . . . I am missing myself", "Insecure", "Far removed from the reality of the ghetto", "Feelings of being surrounded by people with power", "An abnormal experience" and "I am on guard all the time".

Mr Cooper said when participants were asked to give their impression of white co-players immediately after the game, their responses included "Pseudo-friendly", "He was determined to win because he would not live it down if he lost to a darkie", "Sincere fellow-student" and "It's hard. He is probably racist but he hides it."

When the black students were asked about their impressions of black co-players, many made personal observations like: "Seemed like a nice fellow", "Looked arrogant and played erratically", "Played the game with genuine enjoyment" and "Not concerned with proving his superiority".

DISSOLUTION OF WESTMINSTER-STYLE PARLIAMENT NOTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DISSOLUTION of the so-called Westminster-style parliamentary system came to an end last week, and this was another step back for the country.

If the old Parliament meant anything to us — the truth is it did, for most of the laws passed were directed specifically at keeping us down — the new tricameral system is even more dubious news.

Apart from the fact that blacks have been kept out of this so-called participation in the new power structure, we have been split into more nightmarish sections. The system of the separation of peoples is actually reaching its apotheosis in this particular instance. Only a little reflection tells us that this is divide and rule at its most sophisticated level. White South Africa has learnt through the years to create such tortuous systems to satisfy its bothered conscience, and perhaps the attacks of an unsympathetic world.

This being the case, we believe those coloured and Indians who have been trapped into bogus participation must know they have been collaborating in weakening their country and its people.

South Africa now, has no business in the repetition of the egg dance that is leading the country into violence. We are afraid the type of violence as seen in Durban last week is just perhaps the start of an ongoing process which we believe can only be halted when all the people are given a fair chance to govern themselves. Those who propagate violence would look especially silly if they continued under a system that gives representation to all the races, in a fair and equal manner. That, we believe is about the only way to stop the violence.

The balkanisation of the people of this country had tragic results in the system of homelands. We have not learnt the lessons of this terrible separation of people, who belong to one country and should in all fairness fight one battle. The new Parliament is simply a sophisticated version of homeland politics with Indians and coloureds playing second fiddle to a dominant white minority.

Three chambers sitting separately and debating on different issues are now supposed to issue out laws to all the peoples of the country. How this will be managed only time will tell. This is

the facade structured as a show-piece to get a hostile world out of our collective hair.

The sophistry in trying to justify such a Byzantine system of government in a multiracial state is breath-taking. The truth is, the only people we are fooling, are ourselves.

We are entering an era of violence that sadly affects civilians and this should spur our leaders to come together; come together and thrash out the system of government that this country deserves.

CSO: 3400/2045

SOUTH AFRICA

ATTACKS ON PROF BOSHOFF 'CONDEMNED'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron and Fred De Lange]

[Text]

THE Head Committee of the Voortrekker movement has unanimously backed their leader, Professor Carel Boshoff, and at the same time unanimously condemned attacks on his leadership by certain politicians and other "outsiders".

After a three-day meeting, at which Prof Boshoff's involvement in the Afrikanervolkswag (AV), was deliberated, the Head Committee warned outsiders not to break down an organisation and its leaders who were "dearly-treasured" by the organisation.

The Head Committee emphatically stated it was not bound by the private views of its leader with re-

gard to other organisations outside the Voortrekkers. His integrity must be regarded as such that he would not use his position in the Voortrekkers to manipulate others.

No politics

The voortrekkers was a purely cultural organisation from which party politics were excluded.

"The movement does not interfere in other organisations and will therefore also not allow other organisations to interfere in their activities."

The Head Committee said it had evaluated views of the four provincial and South West African regional movements with regard to the controversy around Prof Boshoff.

"We unanimously express our trust in the integrity of Prof Boshoff and all other Voortrekker officers. The Head Committee accepts that Voortrekker leaders are also leaders in other fields, as in the church, schools, sport, economy and in politics."

'I'll go on'

Prof Boshoff plans to continue his work among Afrikaaner youth after his leadership had been re-affirmed.

He told The Citizen yesterday that no objections had been voiced against his continued leadership, despite predictions in certain sections of the Afrikaans Press that there was dis-

satisfaction with his political affiliations.

Reports of dissatisfaction with Prof Boshoff started shortly after he had resigned as leader of the once mighty Broederbond.

This intensified when he formed his own cultural movement, the Afrikaanervolkswag, to counter the Broederbond earlier this year.

Prof Boshoff has said in the past that certain newspapers made a "lot of noise" about socalled dangers to his continued leadership, without it having any substance.

Prof Boshoff would not comment on the chance that he might be relieved of his position at the general congress of the movement to be held next year. He did not expect any problems.

CSO: 3400/2042

END OF 'ALL-WHITE' RULE NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 84 p 6

[Editorial: "New Era"]

[Text]

EARLY last Friday morning an era in our constitutional and political life ended — and so did all-White rule.

Parliament as we have known it since 1910 will now be replaced by a tricameral Parliament in which there will be a White House of Assembly, a Coloured House of Representatives and an Indian House of Delegates. And instead of a Prime Minister, we will have an executive State President. And instead of the present hurly-burly of conflict politics, we will have consensus politics.

With own affairs and general affairs and a whole new Parliamentary ball-game. One in which the role that the Opposition will play is still unclear. One in which much of the work of the three chambers will take place in standing committees, away from the view of Press and public.

Those of us who have lived under the Westminster system all our lives will view its passing with mixed feelings.

At best it reflected the highest traditions of Parliamentary democracy.

Nobody who watched the proceedings of Parliament could be anything but impressed with the atmosphere, the procedures, the generally high standard of debate, and the manner in which Government and Opposition went about their tasks, the one leading, the other questioning, the two together demonstrating that no matter what their differences, they strove to serve the best interests of the country as a whole.

There were some serious political aberrations in the 74 years of Westminster rule, including the removal of the Blacks in the Cape from

the common roll, the removal of the Coloureds and the use of such stratagems as the High Court of Parliament and the packing of the Senate to ensure that the Coloureds were deprived of their common-roll rights.

Nevertheless, whatever deficiencies the Westminster system showed, particularly with regard to franchise manipulations that some of the founding fathers of the Union of South Africa would not have accepted, the system served this country well.

It became clear in recent years, however, that an all-White Parliament could no longer be sustained indefinitely.

Change had to come.

The overwhelming majority of White electors have voted in favour of it, and the tricameral Parliament now comes into being in September.

It would be foolish to predict there will be no problems.

The new system depends on Whites, Coloureds and Indians working harmoniously together in general affairs; there may be problems of interpreting and advancing own affairs.

And there are other great imponderables as well.

But the new system is here — and it deserves the chance to settle down and prove itself.

On the White side, there will be a continuing campaign by the Afrikaner Right-wing parties against any further dilution of White power.

On the Black side, there will be efforts by the radical Black movements and the United

Democratic Front to nullify the benefits of the new system by intimidation, boycotts and political and trade union pressures.

Overriding it all is the knowledge that the Blacks are not accommodated, that they cannot be left out of the new political dispensation, and that in the end it is how we find an accommodation with them that will determine the future.

Meanwhile, we hope that the elections to the Coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament will proceed without the two communities being unduly influenced by the boycotters and intimidators who would like to see the system fail.

They should bear one thing in mind — the tricameral Parliament is the end of all-White rule and the beginning of a new era of change which will acquire its own momentum.

South Africa, not just Parliament, will not be the same again.

CSO: 3400/2042

MANPOWER OFFICIAL WARNS OF UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt]

The Director General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, has warned that there will be 2,4 million unemployed in South Africa by 1987.

Official figures from the Department of Manpower, issued in December 1983, stated that there were 51 989 people unemployed in South Africa excluding the homelands — 27 724 whites, coloured people and Asians and 24 265 blacks.

Dr van der Merwe told the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk congress on labour and industry in Pretoria that, if an economic growth rate of 3,6 percent were projected, unemployment would increase from 10,6 percent of the work force in 1977 to 21,9 percent of the work force in 1987 — representing 2,4 million people.

The primary responsibility for the creation and maintenance of good labour relations rested with employers, Dr van der Merwe said.

He said that employers who did not give priority attention to labour relations and who ignored the building-up of conflict situations could not expect legislation to do the job for them or to protect them from the just complaints of their employees.

Potential

Everyone had a duty to create a labour world in which each person could develop his full potential, he said.

Dr van der Merwe also noted the growing membership of black trade unions. At the end of 1980, 24 000 black workers belonged to registered unions. In 1983, this figure was 469 000.

Another important aspect of the labour world, he said, was the increasing number of strikes and work stoppages. The number of strikes had increased from 71 in 1972 to 394 in 1982 and there were more than 336 work stoppages in 1983.

Many technological changes in industry had made increased demands on workers while, simultaneously, there was a shortage of trained manpower and a surplus of untrained manpower, Dr van der Merwe said.

This led to increased opportunities for some, but it also created unemployment, disappointment and frustration.

CSO: 3400/2042

SOUTH AFRICA

EMERGENCY WATER PROJECT DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 84 p 1M

[Article by Stephen McQuillan and Gavin Engelbrecht]

[Text]

South Africa — long thought to be a country with every major natural resource apart from oil — has begun drilling for water to combat six years of punishing drought.

More than 200 boreholes will be sunk at geologically suitable sites over three dolomitic compartments on the Reef to tap vast underground water "tanks" in a major R50 million emergency operation.

The operation became necessary after fears that there might not be enough water in the Vaal system to supply the Reef without severe rationing.

The first well to be drilled in the Johannesburg area — at Zuurbekom — struck its first pocket of water yesterday, at 62 m, when a frothy, soapy substance spurted to the surface.

Site engineers do not

expect to hit the major underground water table until 140 or 150 m.

"We don't know how long that will take because progress is being impeded by the difficult rock structure," said a drill site spokesman.

Real expense

It will probably take up to 250 boreholes to bring enough water to the surface to provide about 10 percent of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area's needs.

Drilling costs may be kept to about R4 million, but the real expense will come when the water has to be channelled to the nearest distribution system through a network of expensive pipelines.

Testing by the Directorate of Water Affairs to identify the best areas for underground water has been completed, and it is now its responsibility to bring the water to the

surface.

Most of the remaining costs and responsibility for distribution will rest with the Rand Water Board (RWB).

"As far as water supply goes, we are a little bit better off than last year," said Mr Claus Triebel, chief engineer (planning) with the Directorate of Water Affairs.

"But we want to play it safe. If we have another drought like last year, we will be in trouble.

"There is a lot of water underground in the dolomitic areas, but the recharge rate is limited to the amount of rainfall — so we can only take out roughly what goes in."

Mr Les James, chief engineer of the RWB, said pipelines and power supplies were an expensive part of the development.

"It's difficult to say how many boreholes we

will need. On average you may sink five boreholes and only one could be a production unit."

Contractors

Heavy drilling equipment has been provided by contractors from SWA/Namibia.

The directorate says the equipment had to be brought in, because drills used by local borehole contractors to sink wells on farms and homes were too small.

Large diameter drills were needed because of the huge amounts of water that had to be pumped.

The underground water, which will also be taken from the Erasmia-Rietvlei areas, could provide up to 350 megalitres a day.

It will be purified before reaching the PWV's water mains.

CSO: 3400/2042

WHITE MINE UNION SHOULD UNITE WITH BLACKS, SURVEYS FINDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — White miners face the choice of uniting with Black mineworkers or of "going down with all flags flying," according to an analysis of South African Trade Union published at the University of Cape Town.

The analysis, by Mr Gordon Young of the Southern African Labour and Development research unit, forms the preface of a new and comprehensive directory of trade unions, published by Saldrup.

The directory has been compiled by Mr Young, Mr Paul Lundall and Mr I Schroeder, also of Saldrup.

The formation of the powerful new Black National Union of Mineworkers, now with about 36 000 members, strongly challenged the "white exclusivism" of Mr Arrie Paulus's Mynworkers' Unie.

"It remains to be seen how long it will be before the Mynworkers' Unie comes to the conclusion that their standard of living can no longer be protected on the basis of White privileges but by workers'

unity."

It was in the interests of all workers that an alliance was forged between the Nation Union of Mineworkers and the Mynworkers' Unie, Mr Young said.

Statistics in the directory show that the number of unionised workers has doubled since 1970 and that African workers are now, at 43,4 percent, the largest single group of union members.

The 420-page directory lists 194 registered unions and 46 unregistered unions as well as 18 union federations.

The most "exciting development" on the labour front was the creation of the new federation of independent Black unions, representing about 300 000 workers which would be a "powerful rival" to the Trade Union Council of SA, up to now the largest union federation.

The new federation, when formed, would have substantial representation and bargaining muscle in key sectors of the economy, Mr Young said. —

CSO: 3400/2042

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SADF'S APOLITICAL ROLE--KIMBERLEY--The South African Defence Force would serve under the new constitution without becoming involved in party politics, says Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. Even those defence force members who had voted "no" in the constitutional referendum would loyally carry out the provisions of the new dispensation, he said at an army day ceremony here today. "As in the past, the defence force will serve the new dispensation without becoming involved in party politics--because the SADF serves the country as a whole and takes its orders from the Government of the day as in any other democracy in the Western world." The SADF was, in its 72nd year of existence, entering an exciting era and had always been able to adapt to change. "We are entering an era of reconciliation in our country, in our subcontinent and even in the dangerous world in which we live," General Malan said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jun 84 p 3]

TRADE UNIONISTS DETAINED--TRADE unionists and a leading politician have warned the Government of a "threat to labour peace" following the detention of five unionists under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The detentions show up the farce of the Nationalist Government's so-called reforms, according to a statement by the General Workers' Union, the United Democratic Front, the Municipal and General Workers' Union, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the South African Scooter Drivers' Union. Police have confirmed the detention under the Act of Mr Amos Masondo and Mrs Rita Ndzanga of Gau, Mrs Zanemvula Mapela of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Zizi Mduna of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union and Mr Duma Nkosi of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union. In the statement the unionists say the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is claiming to South Africa and the outside world that apartheid is reforming. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 84 p 7]

DISMISSED MINERS--THE Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union is to bring an urgent application in the Supreme Court to compel the Penge Asbestos Mine management to allow them to address and represent dismissed workers. More than 1 700 black miners have continuously refused to leave the company's grounds and maintained that they wanted their representatives to talk to them, according to the general secretary of the union, Mr P Nefolovhodwe yesterday. Mr Nefolovhodwe told The SOWETAN that the management has promised to review their recruiting rights shortly because they contended that "we did not have members at this stage"--their entire membership ceased with the dismissal of the strikers. But, he added, the union was proceeding with the legal action because "we

feel our members were dismissed without our knowledge and without representation." The management has refused to discuss the question of dismissed workers with the union on grounds that they went on an "illegal strike". They were demanding a pay increase and the recognition of the BAMCWU. The management does not have any recognition agreement with the union and "we may discuss that as soon as they have proof of their membership. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 84 p 3]

SECURITY PERSONNEL LICENSING--CAPE TOWN--The licensing of security personnel would be welcomed by the Security Association of South Africa, says Mr Frank Sims, public relations officer for Sasa. He was commenting on reports that some security firms lacked access to police records to check staff. The issue arose after a Somerset West traffic policeman was jailed recently for driving under the influence of alcohol. He had convictions for theft and housebreaking. A local newspaper established that some security firms have unofficial access to police records held by the SA Criminal Bureau. The police say the matter is not for publication. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 84 p 4M]

REGISTRATION OF PARTIES--THE Department of Internal Affairs has accepted five applications for registration from Coloured political parties for the first general election for the House of Representatives. SABC Radio news reports the fifth application approved yesterday was from the Reformed Freedom Party of Mr Charles Julies after problems with the party's name had been ironed out. The other parties which have registered are: the Labour Party, the Freedom Party, the People's Congress Party and the New Convention People's Party. The deadline for applications to be lodged with the chief electoral officer, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, was 3.45 pm yesterday. Nomination courts for Coloured candidates for the House of Representatives will sit between 10 and 11 am next Monday. The election takes place on August 22. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 84 p 12]

VENDA 'FIX' ALLEGED--THE VENDA Independence Party, which lost elections in Venda recently, intends taking legal action against the Venda government for allegedly "rigging" the elections. This was announced yesterday by the party's leader, Mr Gilbert Bakane, while addressing about 100 supporters at Mangwele Primary School in Diepkloff, Soweto. He said he was going to fight to the bitter end and warned that "if it needs to be corrected by bloodshed, I will be willing to engage in bloodshed," amid shouts of jubilation from the supporters. Mr Bakane, whose party made history when they beat the Patrick Mphephu-led Venda National Party in the 70s, said the secret ballot papers were tampered with during the elections. It appeared, he said, that some ballots had been opened and the voting papers destroyed. Two such papers turned up mysteriously just before the results were announced. They were brought to him by people who said they picked them up in the street. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 84 p 3]

UDF OPPOSES ELECTIONS--IN its nationwide campaign against the August 22 elections, the United Democratic Front (UDF) is buying newspaper advertisement space to encourage coloured and Indian voters to boycott the elections. In a full-page advert in The SOWETAN's sister newspaper, Sunday Tribune, the UDF says the coloureds and Indians who will be in Parliament will not be able to stop the Government's destruction of lives and homes of African people. It says millions of African families are being robbed of their peace, friendship and way of life. "A bleak and uncertain future awaits each one of them, in a barren reserve far away--no jobs, no money, no housing, no food. This Government is moving them against their wishes. "After August our people will also become responsible for this. This is because a few in our community wish to join the Government." The advert also urges coloureds and Indians not to allow themselves to be used against the African people. [Text] [By Sam Mabe] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 84 p 7]

TWALA ON PAC CHARGES--A SOWETO man charged with alleged participation in the activities of the banned Pan Africanist Congress will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court tomorrow. Mr Nkonyana Twala, of White City Jabavu, will be given a date on which his trial will be held. He is represented by Mr Sello Monyatsi. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 84 p 15]

CSO: 3400/2045

DIVERSIFICATION OF ZANZIBAR ECONOMY NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Salim S. Salim]

[Text] FOR more than a decade Zanzibar has strived to diversify its mono-crop economy. This follows a sad trend which clearly showed that the isles of Zanzibar and Pamba could no longer bank all their hopes for survival and development on cloves.

The price of cloves in the world market has dropped considerably, thus badly affecting the Isles' income. Cloves are Zanzibar's major foreign exchange earner.

In its drive to diversify the economy, Zanzibar's only alternative was on agriculture. Two products, rubber and cardamom, were introduced.

But following some complaints that the introduction of the two crops was detrimental to the Isles' economy, considering the size of the land available for agriculture and the results of growing cardamom parallel to clove trees, the Zamzibar Government is making a through appraisal of the project.

Presenting estimates of his ministry to the receng budget session of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassqr Moyo, regretted that a thorough study was not undertaken before introducing the two crops.

However, he promised the House that the government, under the Third Phase of the Revolution, wanted to get rid of the practice of "trial and error".

He said experts of the ministry were now conducting a detailed study on the rubber plantations and on cardamom to determine whether the benefits outweighed the disadvantages.

While a decision on the future of the two crops has yet to be made, depending on the findings of the experts, an ambitious rice irrigation programme is in full swing.

Although progress has not been registered at a pace earlier anticipated, progress so far made has pleased both the government and the peasants.

The rice irrigation project was introduced five years ago with the aim of ultimately reducing the Isles' import bill for rice. A total of 5,000 hectares were earmarked for rice irrigation to produce 24,000 tonnes a year.

The project which entails preparing the land for irrigation and conducting research on suitable seeds for the different plains in Zamzibar and Pemba has already prepared 400 hectares for irrigation.

Another 100 hectares are in the final stages of preparation and an additional 100 hectares will be prepared this year.

The ambitious rice irrigation scheme involves digging of wells, diverting water streams and installation of pumping machines.

The Goverment has set aside 20m/- in the 1984/85 financial year to the rice irrigation project.

Plans are underway to handover the prepared land to the peasants to take care of the plots as advised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), whose experts have played a major role in the project.

Coconut is also given serious attention under the diversification drive.

The palm tree has for decades been a food and cash crop for the people of Zanzibar and Pemba. Several songs in the rural areas of the isles are not complete without mentioning the tree.

The coconut development programme, being undertaken jointly with Tanzania Mainland and backed by assistance from the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and a World Bank loan, has made some significant successes on the Isles.

The peasants have been adequately educated on better care for the trees and encouraged to use better seedlings.

The government anticipates to use three million shillings in the project which will ultimately boost coconut oil production.

Apart from producing more coconuts for home consumption and copra for export, the project is expected to go a long way towards feeding the 20.3 million/- ghee factory, now in the final stages of its assembly at the small scale industrial estate on the outskirts of Zamzibar town.

On the other hand, cloves which will for a long time to come remain the main-stay of the Zamzibar economy, have been given due attention.

More than 100,000 clove seedlings were prepared last year under a programme which involves curing affected trees and replacing old ones.

To boost the industry, the government is to open two offices--one in Dar es Salaam and the other in the United Arab Emirates--to undertaken sales of cloves to small bulk purchases.

The programme to tap the market of small traders is expected to boost the isles' foreign exchange earnings.

In its drive towards self sufficiency in food production, the government will encourage the peasants to take cultivation in hilly areas more seriously. This is especially because of the experiences in lower lands over the past few years during which rainfall was below normal.

Peasants will also be encouraged to apply fertiliser and better seedlings for which the government estimates to spend around 10 million/-.

To check the declining output of citrus fruits, the government has embarked on a campaign to compel everybody to plant the trees for the future generation.

But the success of all these programmes aimed at attaining a diversified economy will depend mostly on the blue print of the isles' agricultural policy expected to be released soon.

The policy whose formulation started two years ago is now in the final stages of completion before being tabled before the House of Representatives for endorsement.

The policy is expected to clearly spell out which areas were suitable for a particular crop and advise the peasants on the soil and weather. It will also earmark areas for livestock keeping.

Although the Isles have a long way to go in its drive to diversify its economy, one thing is now certain under the Third Phase of the Revolution: the Ministry of Agriculture has acquired a sense of direction.

Researchers, feasibility studies and expert advice earlier ignored as time wasting, are now being given due consideration.

Furthermore, the recent move to consult peasants on decisions which touch their day-to-day life has boosted their confidence.

The decision to provide free tractor services to rice growers is also expected to go a long way towards achieving self-sufficiency in food and ultimately reduce the food import bill.

CSO: 3400/2046

DETAILS ON DPRK AID FOR DAKAWA RESEARCH CENTER GIVEN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by George Nyembela]

[Text] MATURE rice plants swayed in golden waves in the fields in front of us as our car arrived at Dakawa Agro-Scientific Research Centre, situated 30 kilometres from Morogoro on the new road to Dodoma.

Established in 1981 after a meeting of the non-aligned agricultural ministers in Pyongyang, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the centre has been set up to assist the movement's member countries in East and Central Africa to become self-sufficient in food.

In 1982, Tanzania and the DPRK signed an agreement for the construction of the centre. Similar centres would be established in the rest of the non-aligned countries in Africa.

The Dakawa centre was launched with the purpose of studying and popularising new farming methods related to the geographical and climatic conditions of this African region.

Some of the methods such as experiments on scientific manuring system, seed breeding, germination and irrigation have been carried out successfully at the centre. Some 76 kinds of researches on crops, tools, irrigation and fertilisers are also conducted.

The Project Manager, Ndugu Zakaria Kanyeka, and the leader of the Korean delegation at the centre Ndugu Jong Ho Chil, guided us on a tour of the research plots.

There are six kinds of green manure now under experiments, the head of the Korean delegation told us.

Already, a two-hectare green manure farm has been used in the 1984 season while rice and maize growing areas in Morogoro Region would benefit first from the experiments.

One type of green manure is called marejea which originates from Songea in Ruvuma Region. It is applied after every three months and has the real green pigment and gives plants a dark green colour. The manure is also used to feed livestock. Experiments are being made on farm yard manure to determine its effectiveness.

About 70 varieties of rice are under experiment at the Dakawa Centre and cross-breeding is carried out to produce the best variety. Tanzanian TR 87, Katrin and Korean KM 67 have been cited by the experts as among the best hybrids so far.

As a result of the experiments the production of rice has been raised from eleven tonnes per hectare or an increase of 113 per cent over the ordinary method.

Ndugu Kanyeka said there are two methods used at the centre for rice cultivation. One is called water soil plant method whereby ploughing and narrowing of the fields as well as the planting of seeds is done while the soil is covered by water.

Under the water soil plant method rice could be planted twice a year and the official has recommended the cultivation of TR 87, Katrin and KM 67 varieties for the state farms.

The other is "direct dry seed" method. In this case field preparation and planting of seeds are done before applying water.

Maize is experimented on a system termed "densitification", whereby a number of plants per hectre is increased in order to realise high yields.

The Korean expert said in Tanzania, between 45,000 and 50,000 maize could be grown on a hectre of land. However, experiments have indicated the number of plants on the same area could be raised up to 100,000.

Using the "densitification" method, green or farmyard manure and using modern farming tools, it is possible to harvest 8.5 tonnes per hectare.

A variety, KL was undergoing a "selffed families" experiment to find out how best to increase maize production by this self-polination method.

Experiments on horticulture are also undertaken at Dakawa centre. Various types of vegetables are researched on how they could produce high quality products and in plenty.

According to the experts, the experiments have shown that 20 tonnes of green manure applied in one hectare produced pumper harvests, adding that cucumber production could go as high as 50 tonnes per hectare. Those of tomatoes, could be 50 tonnes, spinach and cabbage 50 tonnes and pepper 35 tonnes per hectare per season.

Vegetables are grown on the centre's plots throughout the year with the exception of tomatoes and cucumbers which are grown also for seeds on experimental basis.

The other contribution from the centre assisted by the Koreans is to help establish-Dakawa peasants cooperative farm. The DPRK Government would provide two agricultural experts to teach peasants modern farming under this assistance programme.

CSO: 3400/2046

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION TO PROBE PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] THE Presidential Commission to probe into the conduct and activities of parastatal organizations was announced yesterday by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government.

The nine-man commission which draws members from the Revolutionary Council, the House of Representatives, the party's National Executive Committee (NEC) and Members of Parliament, has been given four months to conclude its work.

Announcing the decision to form the commission, the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad said the Commission would be assisted by an 11-man committee of experts. The team would interview workers of the parastatals.

The Chief Minister said the probe team would present its report to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and President of Zanzibar by November 15 this year.

Ndugu Hamad directed all government ministers and heads of parastatal organizations to assist both the Commission and the committee.

The commission would look into the incomes and expenditures of the parastatals, and whether it was necessary for government to continue owning such organizations.

It would also review the performance of the organizations, system of operations, tasks entrusted to them and whether they had met the required goals.

The commission would also report on external [word indistinct] owned by the Isles parastatal organizations.

The Chief Minister said that some of the organizations operated external accounts without the knowledge of the government.

Members of the Commission are, Ndugu Khatib Hassan Khatib (Chairman) Ndugu Alsonec (Member of the Revolutionary Council), Ndugu Abdalla Said Haji (member of the Zanzibar House of Representatives), Ndugu Simai Pandu Makame (Member of Parliament) and Ndugu Zainab Omar (Member of the House of Representatives).

Others are Nudug Masruru Saada Feruz (Member of the House of Representatives and also Deputy Speaker of the House), Ndugu Haji Ali Muhija (Member of Parliament), Ndugu Salim Juma Othman (House of Representatives), and Ndugu Abdallah, Said Natepe (Member of the Revolutionary Council and Member of the NEC.

CSO: 3400/2046

NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE SCHEME PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Ministry of Defence and National Service is working out a scheme of service for members of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) which will outline career development opportunities for recruits and serving soldiers.

The Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the scheme would indicate remuneration and promotion procedures for soldiers working in various fields.

He said, this would reduce complaints on the criteria used to award promotions in the army and encourage ambitious soldiers to work harder.

Presenting his ministry's 1984/85 estimates, Brigadier Kimario told the House that the ministry was consulting with relevant authorities to evolve a permanent welfare scheme for armymen wounded or disabled at war.

He said most of the soldiers wounded during the war with Iddi Amin's troops of aggression had been compensated. He added that the ministry was reviewing measures taken to assist them in adapting to life.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Kimario said his ministry was making preparations to celebrate 20 years of the TPDF this September.

The minister however did not detail the events which will feature in the anniversary. He told the House that TPDF had scored many successes since its formation in 1984.

Brigadier Kimario said the achievements included maintenance of peace and security during the period and the punishing of Idi Amin's aggressor troops in 1978/79 to safeguard the country's sovereignty.

He further recalled that TPDF participated in rescue work on flood victims in Rufiji, Coast region, and Kyela in Mbeya Region. A number of Party and Government leaders have also received military training in TPDF colleges.

The Minister told the House that the defence forces had extended militia training to the villages. Tanzanian military advisers were seconded to friendly countries such as the Seychelles, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe to assist those countries in restructuring their defence forces, he said.

Brigadier Kimario said his ministry would strengthen TPDF and National Service production units and building brigades in 1984/85. The long-term strategy was to make the forces self-sufficient in food and attain capacity to carry out all construction projects undertaken by the forces.

He said under the programme, the National Service would ultimately be the sole supplier of food and some industrial products to the TPDF.

He said beginning July 1, this year, all TPDF vegetable requirements would be obtained from National Service camps in areas where both TPDF and National Service units were located.

The Minister said such arrangement was already in practice on Dodoma region and had reduced procurement costs by 50 per cent.

He told the House that TPDF camps would also undertake food production projects to augment the contribution by the National Service. The defence forces had projected to cultivate 500 hectares of food crops last season but the target could not be reached because of bad weather and shortage of inputs.

TPDF camps would cultivate a total of over 690 hectares next season. The Minister said the defence forces intended to open a new ranch in Musoma in 1984/85, bringing to three the number of ranches run by the forces.

The other two ranches are in Dar es Salaam and Tabora. Brigadier Kimario said National Service camps cultivated 2,100 hectares of food crops worth 5.4m/- in 1983/84.

They also produced industrial goods, including canned fruit, wines and furniture worth 547,012/-, he said. The National Service Corporation Sole agricultural products fetched 8.7m/- during the year.

The Minister told the House that the corporation had nine small industries producing soap, shoes, steel and tin products, furniture and gravel, which sold goods worth 7m/- in 1983/84.

The corporation would expand acreage from 3,272 to 5,323 next season, he said. It was also keeping 13,269 various domestic animals, which would be increased to 25,346 in 1984/85.

He asked the House to approve 570.2m/- for the ministry.

CSO: 3400/2046

INDUSTRIAL EXPORT INCREASE REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] INDUSTRIAL exports increased by five million shillings last year compared to 1982, during which goods worth 3,767m/- were exported, the House was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said imports dropped by 9.8 per cent from 11.2bn/- in 1982 to 9.2bn/- last year.

Ndugu Mramba, who was presenting his ministry's 1984/85 estimates, told the House that the net income of the industrial sector declined by about 100m/- last year compared to 1982 earnings.

He said the sector's contribution to the Gross National Product (GNP) dropped from 10 per cent in 1982 to 9.2 per cent last year.

The Minister attributed the poor performance to reduced industrial production caused by shortages of raw materials and spare parts.

He explained, however, that some industries were allocated substantial amounts of foreign exchange to improve production. The industries whose performance last year was better compared to 1982 included Aluminium Africa Steelcast Mill, General Tyre (East Africa) Limited, Tanga Fertilizer Company, Aluminium Africa Corrugated Iron Sheets Mill and Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI).

Industries whose production went down include Tanga Steel Rolling Mills, soap factories and cement. The Tanga and Dar es Salaam cement factories exported cement worth 31.2 m/- last year despite the decline in production, he said.

Ndugu Mramba said the farm implements factories in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya would be strengthened to attain maximum capacity utilization.

He told the House that only 2.8 million hand hoes were produced by the two factories last year compared to the national demand of 4.7 million hoes.

He said the national demand for oxen-drawn ploughs last year was 126,000 but actual production was 32,762. The Minister said 3.7 hoes would be needed this year, adding that 272m/- were required to finance farm implements production.

The Minister said 1,500 tractors would be imported in 1984/85 while 2,400 others would be rehabilitated. The farm machines would be distributed to public institutions, villages, co-operative unions and private institutions operating large maize, paddy and wheat farms, he said.

He told the House that the Government would import 900 7-tonne lorries and 100 pick ups during the year to facilitate smooth movement of crops from villages to storage centres.

Ndugu Mramba said his ministry would not initiate new industrial projects in 1984/85. Emphasis would be placed on completion of on-going projects and rehabilitation of those facing production problems.

CSO: 3400/2046

DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIES PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Mjumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Ministry of Industries and Trade plans to raise capacity utilization of light industries producing basic consumer goods to at least 50 per cent in 1984/85, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba, told the House that at the moment, most light industries utilized between 30 and 40 per cent of their installed production capacity.

Heavy industries, including steel mills, engineering industries, chemical and pharmaceutical plants, utilized 35 per cent of their capacity on average, he said.

Ndugu Mramba attributed the decline in production to shortage of raw materials and spare parts.

Presenting his Ministry's 1984/85 estimates, the Minister said production of textiles, cigarettes, paper, beer, leather, cement, farm implements, tyres, match boxes, shoes, bottles and corrugated iron sheets would be raised by at least 10 per cent during the year.

Further improvement would be made in printing works, production of packaging paper and export products, he said.

Ndugu Mramba said utilization of locally obtained raw materials would be emphasised. Factory machinery would be stabilized through systematic preventive maintenance and innovative realignments.

He said exporters would be motivated to sell more to boost foreign exchange earnings, which were essential for the rehabilitation of the industrial sector.

He told the House that his Ministry was reviewing the structure of industrial holding companies vis a vis that of their subsidiaries with a view to streamlining the former to reduce operational costs.

Similar measures, based on the Presidential Commission on Cost Reduction in Parastatal Organisations, were planned for National Trading Companies (NTC), some of which would be amalgamated or scrapped, he explained.

He said the size of NTC's would be reduced to match the volume of trade, which was determined by availability of locally produced and imported goods. NTCs with overlapping responsibilities would be amalgamated.

The Minister told the House that the proposed cost reduction measures would objectively affect all structural levels of the targeted organisations and will affect their workers "in one way or another".

He said Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) would take over distribution of goods earlier confined to NTCs with immediate effect to reduce distribution costs, which were paid for by the consumer.

RTCs will operate at the regional and district levels only as a cost reduction measure. The Minister said co-operative unions and divisional groups of co-operative shops would channel the goods from the district RTC branches to retailers.

He said the RTCs would be solely responsible and accountable for the daily distribution of essential commodities. Regional and district distribution committees would confine their role to the projection of long-term distribution patterns and supervising implementation, he said.

He said the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) and the RTCs were working out a better distribution system, which would ensure smooth delivery of commodities from RTCs to retailers.

He asked the House to approve 864.8m/- for his Ministry's development expenditure in 1984/85 and 86.8m/- for recurrent expenditure.

CSO: 3400/2046

MINERALS DISCOVERED ON NZEGA DISTRICT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text] PRELIMINARY mineral exploration in Nzega District, Tabora Region, has indicated there are deposits of nine minerals in the area, it was learnt yesterday.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Pius Ng'wandu, said in the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam in response to Ndugu D. M. Mzukila (Nzega) who wanted to know what minerals had been discovered in Nzega District.

Ndugu Ng'wandu said mineral exploration in 1956 showed banded ironstone deposits existed in the Mahele hills, Igusule, Mwanchina, Mamashimba, Mwamela, Wela and Ngulu while gold was discovered in Mahene and Igusule and diamonds in Mbogwe.

Further explorations in 1979 and 1982 discovered sulphides with deposits of copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel and silver in the Wela, Mwamela and Ngulu areas of the district.

A drilling exploration done in 1982 and 1983 in Mwamela and Wela areas showed the presence a substantial amount of gold and sulphides.

Ndugu Ng'wandu said the Ministry was carrying out further exploration in the district to confirm the commercial viability of these minerals.

In another question by Ndugu Mzukila on what delayed the construction of a dam in Nzega, Ndugu Ng'wandu said the project was now proceeding well after being held back due to problems of equipment and lack of fuel.

Responding to Ndugu T. L. Kinyonto (Sumbawanga Urban) on whether the Ministry had plans to harness water falls on River Kalambo for generating hydro-power, Ndugu Ng'wandu said a hydro-power study to cover the whole of western Tanzania was underway.

The Minister said he River Kalambo hydro-power which was thought to have a potential for 98 mw had been proved to have far less potential which could have been only good enough for Sumbwanga until the year 2000.

Responding to Ndugu B. G. Nnunduma (Lindi Rural), who wanted to know when the water project in Rondo Division would be completed, Ndugu Ng'wandu said the Lindi regional authorities had to increase the fuel allocation for the project.

The project required nearly 200 litres of fuel per day, he said.

CSO: 3400/2046

ROLE OF 'WASALAMA' DEBATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by James Mwakisyala and Mkubwa Ally]

[Text] A HEATED debate erupted yesterday in the National Assembly on the maintenance of the traditional security groups Sungusungu or Wasalama.

Debating the 1984/85 estimates of the Ministry of Home Affairs, some Members of Parliament called for the disbandment of the groups saying that they increased lawlessness while others maintained that the groups had actually controlled banditry in their respective areas.

Ndugu E. O. Ayila (Tarime) said the actions of the traditional groups were a matter of concern to the maintenance of peace, law and order therefore, they should be abolished.

The MP called on the Government to strengthen the Ministry of Home Affairs instead of depending on the Sungusungu or Wasalama for the maintenance of law and order.

However, the Member of Parliament for Geita Ndugu S. M. Kinuno, defended the traditional defence groups, arguing that they had succeeded to restore peace in Shinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza regions.

Ndugu Kinuno said the groups had so far recovered 254 rifles, sub-machine guns, pistols and other types of arms used by bandits to terrorise people and steal property.

He said the groups were formed in the wake of rampant lawlessness in the regions and the inability of the police and other relevant institutions to control the situation.

He told the House that given appropriate control against straying into the extremes, the groups would successfully augment police efforts to fight crime.

Ndugu S. A. Deengw (Mbulu) discouraged the formation of such groups and urged the Government to strengthen the police force to cope with criminals. He said if the groups in Shinyanga and Tabora were encouraged, other regions might follow suit, a situation he said would lead to chaos.

Ndugu Deengw called for improved transport and communications facilities for the Stock Theft Prevention Unit (STPU) to make it effective.

Ndugu Deengw also urged the ministry to punish unscrupulous elements in the police force to preserve the reputation of the force. "District and Regional police commanders should be transferred frequently to reduce possibilities of indulgence in corruption, he said".

Ndugu Sukwa Said Sukwa (House of Representative, Zanzibar) asked the ministry to fight bhang smoking which he said was increasingly becoming a problem, especially among the Isles youths.

The MP for Iringa Rural, Brigadier J. E. Luhanga, said the proposed bill to restructure the fire brigade should empower the brigade to inspect designs for public buildings, factories and other structures to ensure they included fire protection facilities.

He also urged the ministry to provide adequate training to fire men to improve their skills.

The debate on the 1984/85 estimates for the Ministry of Home Affairs continues this morning.

CSO: 3400/2046

INCREASED COFFEE EARNINGS PROJECTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Balinagwe Mwambungu]

[Text] TANZANIA will this season export 44,787 tonnes of coffee worth 1,701,906,000/- compared to 42,448 tonnes worth 1,613,024,700/- earlier also located by the International Coffee Organisation (ICO).

This follows ICO's revision of quotas to coffee producing countries last month following a poor crop in Latin America.

The Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) Chairman, Ndugu W. Kapinga, told the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, at the opening ceremony of the Authority's headquarters here yesterday.

He said already 32,473 tonnes valued at 1,233,981,600/- had been exported by the end of June. Another 12,961 tonnes worth 492,138,000/- would be exported by end of September this year.

He assured Mwalimu that Tanzania would definitely meet its quota as revised by the ICO.

Funds for the 30m/- building which Mwalimu inaugurated yesterday were accumulated since 1962 from profits raised by CAT's export division which buys coffee from auctions and they resell it.

Ndugu Kapinga said CAT under the new crop authorities structure had already started handing over its buying activities to Co-operative Unions.

The authority had already handed over responsibilities to the Kilimanjaro Natives Co-operative Union (1984) Limited (KNCU) and Kagera Regional Co-operative Union.

The Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Professor John Machunda, told Mwalimu that coffee production had declined from 67,695 tonnes in 1980/81 to 53,825 tonnes in 1982/83.

This season, some 50,336 tonnes were expected to be produced.

Ndugu Machunda was briefing Mwalimu on the coffee position in the country. He attributed the fall to coffee diseases, poor husbandry and reduction of farming areas in the northern zone.

He said with the aid of the European Economic Community (EEC) CAT had embarked on a coffee improvement programme to ensure increased production.

Ndugu Machunda said under the first phase of the coffee development programme which started in the 1982/83 season, expansion of farms had also been undertaken and next season some 10 million seedlings would be distributed to farmers.

Earlier, Mwalimu stopped at Hai on his way to Moshi where he unveiled a plaque at Hai District headquarters building and laid a foundation stone for the CCM District Office. The building is estimated to cost 13.5m/-.

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NEW PASSPORT PROCEDURE--THE just ended immigration seminar has approved a procedure which seeks to enable passport applicants to have the document within three weeks after filling the necessary forms Shihata reported. The Principal Immigration Officer, Ndugu Bakari Mbwana, said yesterday that stern action would be taken against an immigration officer who will go against the procedure. The new procedure was aimed at curbing unnecessary delays, he said. He called on the public to report stubborn immigration officers to the department's headquarters or the Party offices. He said in order to eliminate delays in issuing passports regional immigration offices have been empowered to issue the documents. The seminar, which was held in Dar es Salaam, commended the department's better performance of its services to the people. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jun 84 p 3]

DPRK AGREEMENT--TANZANIA and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday signed an agreement of co-operation in postal and telecommunications services between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam. The agreement was signed by the Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela on behalf of Tanzania while the DPRK Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Li-ryong Yon signed on behalf of his government. Following the signing of the agreement, rapid and efficient transmission and improved reception of information between the two friendly countries will be ensured, according to a statement issued by the ministry of communications and works after the signing ceremony. The statement said the agreement envisages rendering of services covering necessary and important matters either directly or through a thirty country with Dar es Salaam post office and Pyongyang international post office in Tanzania and DPRK as official centres of exchange respectively. Speaking shortly after the signing ceremony Ndugu Malecela said the agreement was yet another sign of co-operation between the two countries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jun 84 p 3]

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS--THE Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, has assured soldiers who were transferred from the Isles to the Mainland that their transfers were routine and not because of lack of trust on them by the Party and Government. Shihata reported on Friday that Ndugu Hamad made the assurance in his speech to the 38th Division of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) in Mwanga district, Kilimanjaro region. The Chief Minister cautioned the soldiers to beware of rumour mongers who are bent upon destroying the union of Tanzania. Ndugu Hamad further assured the soldiers that the

"poluted political atmosphere" had been cleared. Earlier, Ndugu Hamad laid foundation stones for the Mwanga District Police Station and the medical clinic for Kifaru Village. The Chief Minister was in Mwanga District for two days as part of the Peasants Day celebrations conducted nationally in Moshi, Kilimanjaro Region. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Jul 84 p 1]

AID FOR TPCC--THE Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC) will receive 192m/- in spare parts and technical personnel from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) to rehabilitate its Wazo Hill factory in Dar es Salaam and improve performance in the next five years. The Tanzania Saruji Corporation General Manager, Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo, said in the city yesterday after his month-long negotiation tour in Europe that the agreement to this effect was signed in Malmo, Sweden, between TPCC and Cementa of Sweden. According to the agreement, Ndugu Kimambo said, Cements would provide spare parts and a technical management team of seven people for five years at the factory, after which local personnel would take over. TPCC would be provided with a works manager, chief engineer, production manager, and four maintenance engineers, he said, adding that the total cost of technical management, spare parts and additional equipment would be 40m/- annually. The General Manager said training was also a major part of the rehabilitation programme and the corporation would hold a meeting each year with SIDA to review the impact of the agreement on training. Ndugu Kimambo appealed to the Government to subsidize the export price of cement, noting that given the frequent rise of oil prices and the low international market prices, his Corporation was failing to compete with other cement manufacturers in the world. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 84 p 3]

BICYCLES IMPORTED--A TOTAL of 20,000 bicycles have been imported during the past three weeks and more are to be bought from China, India and Austria, the National Assembly was told yesterday. The Deputy Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Evarist Mwanansao, said the bicycles are obtained on loan basis to be repaid through commodity exchange. The Minister was responding to Ndugu L. A. Semindu (Bagamoyo) who wanted to know what the Government was doing to providing peasants with bicycles since it was a vital transport tool in the rural areas. The first batch of 10,000 bicycles from China arrived in the country at the end of last month and were allocated to seven Mainland regions and Zanzibar. The regions are Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora as well as Zanzibar and the CCM Headquarters. Allocations for the second consignment would be made to the remaining regions, CCM Headquarters and the Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF). Late last month, the General Manager of the Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (DABCO), Ndugu John Kapanga, said the price of the bicycles--1,797/75--would be pan-territorial. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 84 p 1]

FIGHTING BORDER BANDITRY--TANZANIA and Burundi have mutually agreed to combat banditry along the border between the two countries. An agreement was signed recently by the Kigoma Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Christopher Liundi, and the Governor of Makamba State in Burundi, Ndugu Bujenyegeri Vicent, at Nyanza-Lac township, Burundi. Ndugu Liundi was in Burundi as part of a four man Party and Government delegation which attended the country's 22nd independence

anniversary celebrations. The agreement states that the two leaders would meet every two years to discuss the border security situation and take joint steps in punishing wrongdoers. Ndugu Liundi told Makamba State officials that Kagera regional authorities were also interested in regular meetings with them to discuss security along the border. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 84 p 1]

TRADE WITH KENYA--BILATERAL trade between Tanzania and Kenya will be conducted in accordance with business regulations governing trade in the two countries, the Ministry of Industries and Trade announced yesterday. A press release by Ministry said previous procedures which required local exporters to secure State House permits before doing business in Kenya had been abolished following the recent trade and communications agreements between the two countries. The release said exporters intending to trade in Kenya would now be required to abide by export procedures already laid down, including conducting deals through the National Bank of Commerce (NBC). Documents to be presented by the exporters would include, Customs Declaration (CD-3) forms and copies of export licences together with shipping order, the statement stated. Importers based in Kenya will also be required to abide by the open general licence (GL). Payments would be made in each country's local currencies. According to the release, the procedures in payments would be reviewed and amended if the two countries agreed on alternative modes of payments. Cash transaction without passing through the bank were forbidden, the release warned. Meanwhile, talks on trade between Tanzania and Kenya are scheduled to end next month, according to the Director General of the Board of External Trade (BET), Ndugu Mbaruk Mwandoro. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jul 84 p 1]

TCA BUYS COTTON--THE Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) has purchased 5,257,737 kilogrammes of cotton worth 44,638,187/15 in Shinyanga Region during the first week of the buying season which began on June 25, this year. Presenting a progress report to the regional committee responsible for the purchase of cotton in Shinyanga yesterday, the TCA Regional Operations Manager, Ndugu Enock Bugoro, said the amount was higher than that bought during the same period last year--3,570,452 kgs. Ndugu Bugoro told the committee that shortage of trucks to haul the crop from buying posts to ginneries, fuel and gunny bags were hampering the buying exercise, Shihata reported. He said since the beginning of the buying season, TCA had not received any fuel until on Tuesday when a railway tanker with 40,000 litres of diesel and another with the same amount industrial diesel oil were received. The area requires 200,000 litres. The Shinyanga TCA office, which also caters for Tabora, and Singida regions, needed 157 trucks this season. At the moment, according to the official, there are only 30 lorries to do the job. The official also told the committee chaired by the Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, Chief Charles Masanja, that of the 130,000 gunny bags ordered by the branch, only 15,660 had been received. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jul 84 p 1]

NEWSPAPERS', PRINTERS' MERGER--THE government is studying the possibility of merging the local newspapers with the respective printers, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Anna Makinda revealed in the National Assembly yesterday. Responding to Ndugu Kijakazi Kyelula (National, Dar es Salaam) who said it was high time such mergers were effected to reduce

costs, the Minister cautioned that a thorough study was necessary before effecting the move. Ndugu Makinda said suggestions to merge the National Printing Company (Kiuta) with Uhuru and Mzalendo newspapers and Printpak with the Daily News and Sunday News had been endorsed by the Party. She said the relation between the newspapers and the printing firms was commercial and therefore did not augur well with the operation of the newspapers since the latter did not have other viable means of income to meet operating expenses. In a supplementary question Ndugu P. I. Misigalo (Tabora Urban), who in 1982 conducted a study on the issue asked why the mergers were delayed and why newspapers and printers fell under different parent ministries. Ndugu Makinda, said the Government "did not want to rush into something it would regret later". Responding to another question by Ndugu T. N. Bwire (Bunda) on effecting better communication links between the Tanzania News Agency (SHIHATA) office in Mara Region and the headquarters of the Agency in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Makinda said a telex would be installed at the Mara office during the 1984/85 financial year. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jul 84 p 3]

CATTLE SALES—LIVESTOCK keepers in Shinyanga Region realized 141,095,591/80 from the sale of 72,504 head of cattle, goats and sheeps during the second quarter of the year ending June 30, 1984. Shinyanga Regional Manager, Clemo Mgonera, said in Shinyanga at the weekend that the figure was higher than the first quarter when a total of 57,479 livestock worth 106,153,064/- were sold. The Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) Ndugu Clemo Mgonera, said in Shinyanga yesterday that the figure was higher than the first quarter when a total of 57,479 livestock worth 106,153,064/- were sold. He said out of the amount, 134,159,675/- was realised from the sale of 48,116 head of cattle compared to 36,752 valued at 99,347,045/- obtained from January to the end of March this year. The official said at least 15,479 of the purchased head of cattle and 4,421 goats and sheep have been transported from Shinyanga to other regions, including Zanzibar, during the last three months. Meanwhile, the Shinyanga Regional Livestock Development Officer, Dr. E. S. Munuo said that the census which was conducted from June 1, this year to the middle of last month had been completed, adding that officials were currently compiling data. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/2046

SOCIAL UPHEAVAL IN NATION'S DWINDLING WHITE COMMUNITY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE in English 1 Jul 84 pp 14-17

[Article by Peter Godwin: "Whose Kith and Kin Now?"]

[Text] Four years ago, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the man most white Rhodesians loved to hate, came to power in Zimbabwe in a last blaze of colonial pageantry. Watching as the new nation's multi-coloured flag, complete with red star, was slowly hoisted, the whites joked that it looked like a deckchair cover.

Incredulously, they watched as the ragtag collection of guerrillas that had brought Mugabe to power poured into the assembly points. "We never actually lost the war," they were quick to assert. "Not on the ground, that is." Annoyingly, the jubilant guerrillas behaved like victors anyway.

At the crow of the cockerel (the winning party's symbol) generations of values, standards and conventions were made obsolete. Slowly at first, and then with gathering haste, white settler society began to adapt to life in the Third World. Under the rallying cry of "national transformation", the government went about dismantling their Rhodesian inheritance.

The transformation of television and radio from an instrument of crass Rhodesian Front propaganda to one of crass ZANU (PF) propaganda horrified them—but hardly more than having to call prominent blacks "comrade". A vengeful relishing of the mistakes of the new, Ayricanised civil service brought its own price in inconvenience.

Now the new state of Zimbabwe has managed to denude itself of most of its whites. Down from a population of 250 000 in the heyday of Rhodesia to little over 100 000, whites are struggling to remain a viable community. Most of those who have stayed have retreated from public life into the laager of sports club, home entertaining and the video.

All this has had its effect on young whites, at last breaking away from the austere mental habits imposed by 14 years of UDI. A sort of "style" has appeared. White youths are discarding their beefy shorts and "troopie" T-shirts. And in a country in which until recently "gay" meant happy, the homosexual community has started to come out.

Thirty-two kilometres from Harare city centre, hundreds of young people gather at an old farmhouse recently converted into a club. The style of "Hard Core", as it calls itself, is a tropical version of London's flamboyant King's Road. Frequented by trendies, gays, a sprinkling of transvestites and not a few voyeurs, the club blasts gut-shaking new-wave music out into the night air for as long as anyone cares to dance.

A sign at the door proclaims, "NO DRUGS, NO RHODIES, NO RACISTS, MAKERS". At least two of the orders appear to be obeyed; but out on the veranda dagga does the rounds, speed and cocaine are all, in a very "uncool" way, experimented with. This is dangerous: Zimbabwe law is just as strict on drugs as the old Rhodesian law, and long jail sentences are handed out to offenders.

"Rhodies" are "Rhodesians", so dubbed because they are considered to be trapped in the time warp of yesteryear, faithful still to the "old mentality" and highly intolerant of "poofs", "weirdos" and "cheeky houts" (blacks).

Hard Core has had its troubles, sometimes of its own making. Recently it was raided by the police for selling liquor without a licence. David Reller, one of the club's organisers, who also runs a boutique, recalled: "The first thing we knew we were surrounded by gun-toting cops and soldiers. They said we were running an illegal shebeen and would all have to come down to the station and pay a fine.

'We were loaded into armoured trucks and taken away. Everyone was so stoned that we didn't really mind and we joked and laughed. We all signed in as rock stars but the police didn't seem to notice. The week before, they busted a Rhodie party for the same thing and there was a lot of aggro.'

The influence of contemporary European and American youth culture is growing, especially among those too young to have been involved in the war. Quinton, a 16-year-old with a Mohican hairstyle, says he likes Hard Core because "no one stares". Why then the Mohican? "Oh, the usual. I just wanted to be different." His teachers couldn't object because there was already a Rasta with dreadlocks in his class--and his hair was well off his collar. Five years ago Quinton would have been preparing himself for two years in the Rhodesian army, fighting to "keep up standards". Now he's thinking of going overseas, "because it's more advanced socially".

If Hard Core represents one reaction to sudden change, the upsurge in "born again" evangelism is another.

The congregation at the Christian Life Centre in suburban Harare is packed into a hall to listen avidly to the promise of a world to come. But even here white demoralisation intruded. "So many believers in Zimbabwe, especially white," thundered the pastor, to his virtually all-white audience, "have been just hanging on and are growing weary. They have been weakened and some have become casualties. But Jesus said: 'He who endures will be saved'." ("Amen," cried the congregation.) "This is one of the most difficult years that many of us can remember. Many are looking for pastures greener. But God says: 'When darkness covers the face of the earth, then the King of Heaven will return'."

A few more rousing hymns, the spectacle of "speaking in tongues", a last blast from the preacher, and the crowd adjourned to the vestry. There, over tea, one of them mentioned that more than 10 000 emigration applications were currently waiting for Reserve Bank approval. "That will bring the white population here down to under 100 000 within the next few months." One of their pastors was among the new emigrants, "giving a new ministry by God...in South Africa."

Younger whites who have so far resisted the urge to pack up and run can still be found in gracious garden suburbs enjoying their swimming pools, tennis courts and G-and-T brought by servants. But the servant is now a "domestic worker", paid a minimum wage, protected from arbitrary dismissal, probably a member of the ruling party, ZANU (PF), and treated more warily than previously. And today's white suburbanite may well have black neighbours enjoying the same way of life. The numerous vacancies left in the former white suburbs have been quickly filled.

The black middle class, made up of civil servants (in a dramatically enlarged civil service) and businessmen, now probably outnumbers the white community. It comprises both those who have returned, from exile--"returnees"--and those who stayed in the country throughout the war: those who were actively involved in the guerrilla struggle have the most prestige. Iconoclasts they certainly are not, although some of them are plainly not whole-heartedly sympathetic to Robert Mugabe's aspirations for Zimbabwe--whether the one-party state or purer socialism.

Despite the official rhetoric of multi-racialism, whites generally stick to their own kind outside working hours. Liberal and expatriate whites who do actively socialise across the colour bar are often denigrated as "Third World groupies". Mixed marriages are still unusual and unheard-of between those who have not been abroad. Multiracial sex still seems to nauseate local whites: several walked out of Fassbinder's film "Marriage of Maria Braun" at the black on white sex scene.

Most young professional whites see their futures elsewhere. Michael Duckworth, for example, returned to Zimbabwe in 1982 after completing a South African university degree. He had done his time in the Rhodesian army but had no stomach for the war and was optimistic about the future on his return. That initial enthusiasm has now dissipated, and he's making arrangements to leave with his new wife, who's expecting their first child. He feels a victim of what he calls "reverse racism". "They can't do without us yet, and they resent us for that."

Michael, like many whites, feels that high standards in health and education are being downgraded to accommodate the masses. Having been privately educated himself, he particularly resents the recent government action on private schools that are still "too white".

"Do you know, at the start of this term they sent school inspectors to all the private schools to count heads, and check that enough of them were black? Those that hadn't the required quota had to find more blacks before they could open. That's racism, isn't it? I thought it didn't matter what colour you were now..."

Although he finds South Africa "culturally offensive" and disagrees with apartheid, Michael has applied for jobs there. "As a stepping stone," he explained, "to earn enough in foreign currency so we can emigrate to England." (That is a journey his parents made in reverse at his age.) But South Africa is littered with white Zimbabweans who only intended to use it as a transit point and have never made enough to move on.

Michael is quick to admit that he would be pressed to find an equal standard of living elsewhere: "Most whites are still comfy here, very comfy, but as a community we've only a few years left. It's slowly dying and I don't want to sit here and watch it happen."

It's not an aversion to blacks that's driving the Duckworths away. It's the fact that they feel they no longer belong here, and that their community is no longer genuinely welcome. Michael said: "One gets the feeling that we are only allowed to stay on sufferance and if we step out of line we'll be out on our ear. In any case they'll probably get rid of us the minute they think they can manage without us. That's no way to live and no environment in which to bring up kids. Whatever the supposed evils of colonialism, I think it also brought considerable benefits. I'm not prepared to apologise for being white and constantly be made to feel ashamed of the white legacy. I'd rather leave than do that."

Mugabe's concept of reconciliation, with its hint of the big stick as encouragement, worries many whites who simply want to be left alone. Their confidence is also shaken by socialist invective against the private sector, arrests of whites suspected of sabotage or insulting black VIPs, lurid details of the torture of the Air Force officers accused of blowing up Thornhill air base. And inflation is up to 16 percent and rising.

But some whites, like Piers Nicolle, are determined to stay anyway. His farm lies about 80 km west of Harare in the district of Lomagundi, the country's grain basket. His uncle had been Ian Smith's Minister of Internal Affairs, but Nicolle is heavily critical of the Smith regime. "We were conned into fighting the war by Smith. Most soldiers in the war were under 21. They were told that they were defending their country, and what young man doesn't like playing cowboys and Indians?"

On the African side, young lads playing soccer with a ball made of newspaper tied with string were suddenly presented with an AK47 rifle and told: 'Here, this can kill and get you free grub.' Both sides were conned: we by racism and they by liberation."

A fluent Shona speaker whose family has lived in the country for three generations, Nicolle knows the Mashona very well.

Nicolle has a theory—one shared by many whites—that the ruling party, ZANU (PF), has a shortlist "of 60 000 whites, handpicked, and the rest can go. We produce 25 000 acres (10 116ha) of arable crops, our farms total 40 000 acres (16 187ha) and we employ 12 000 workers. My grandfather and father didn't sit on their backsides. We are part of the 60 000 because we're workers."

And to impress the government with his productivity, said Nicolle, he invested Zim-\$2m in new irrigation the day Mugabe came to power. When he met the Prime Minister, Nicolle was personally assured that whites like he were needed in the new Zimbabwe. Nicolle removed his glasses and said to Mugabe: "When I take off my glasses and talk to you, I talk to you as an African and you can see my eyes, and these will be the same eyes that look at you if you break your word..."

Behind his bar, dispensing cold beer, Nicolle got on to another of his bug-bears: aid. Mugabe was a puppet because he was begging for it, he was no longer master of his own destiny. But then Nicolle didn't have much faith in Zimbabwe's "socialism". All had been made plain to him when Mugabe got into power, he said. "The very next day I saw he was escorted around the country in a Mercedes-Benz, and I said to myself: "There's no socialism here because the povo (masses) are still on their flat feet'." No, he didn't take the new "isms" very seriously: "I mean, what the hell does a word like 'egalitarianism' mean to people around here?"

It is rather surprising, then, that Nicolle is a paid-up member of the ruling party ZANU (PF). He told us how this unlikely event came to pass. "My own workers proposed me as a member," he smiled proudly. "So the local comrade came round to see me on his motor-bike. I told him straight: "I'm a Christian so the state is not my god. I've got a bit mouth which I don't know when to keep closed, and I'm in Zimbabwe not because you need me, but because it's my country the same as it's yours'." A month later he was approved.

I asked Nicolle what, if anything, would drive him to leave. "When my culture's endangered," came the immediate reply. "For instance, through education: if I can't choose schools for my kids. I want to be identified in the Zimbabwe stew: cultures must have an identity in the amalgam, as a carrot, a potato or a piece of meat." After a moment's hesitation, he continued: "I'd also consider going if I found I could no longer make a profit. I need a reasonable return for my gamble."

Whatever his eccentricities, Nicolle seemed to belong in Africa. "I'm not a European. When the census official came around we crossed out the word 'European' and wrote 'African'. The official said: "Hey, you can't do that, you're white'. But we soon told him where to go."

Hundreds of kilometres away at the other end of the country lies Matabeleland, a province which presents another problem for farmers, one that hasn't bothered Nicolle since the war ended: armed guerrillas, or "dissidents" as the government prefers to call them.

Tim Gibbs and his wife Sue are leaving, part of a growing flood of white farmers abandoning their ranches in southern Zimbabwe. In the past year alone their numbers have decreased from 628 to 495, and many of those who remain run their farms from the relative safety of the city rather than run the risk of living on their own land.

A new career in England at the age of 45 is not going to be easy for Tim, but he and his family have found they can cope with the security problem no longer. All around their farm in the Nyamandlovu area white farmers have been murdered.

"In the end," said Tim, "you just can't live with that sort of atmosphere. And there is no hope of it ending, only getting worse."

"The effect it had on our children, which we didn't fully appreciate at the time, was horrific," said Sue. "Our nine-year-old son was so nervous he wouldn't go to the toilet at night without someone standing guard at the door with a gun. On our radio we used to hear people under fire, and our neighbours on one side were killed."

In southern Zimbabwe, particularly, the fight has gone out of the whites, and those who stay no longer sneer at those who have "gapped it": perhaps most of them would like to do the same. "What used to be called the 'chicken run', during the war," said Tim Wryly, "is now called the 'wise owl run'."

CSO: 3400/2043

DISSIDENT CAPTURE RATE RISES IN MATABELELAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 84 p 10

[Text]

VICTORIA FALLS. — The Zimbabwean government has sharpened security force operations in Matabeleland and this has increased the kill and capture rate of dissidents according to the Minister of State (Defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure.

Answering questions about the security situation at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries Congress being held in Victoria Falls, Mr Kadungure said since the government's concerted effort to "break the hold that dissidents had in Matabeleland" last year, some achievements had been made and "the number of recorded incidents shows a marked decline and commensurately the kill and capture rate has risen."

This was achieved by upgrading the size of the task force, concentration on the co-operation between all units of the security forces, which included the police, and a "sharpening of the individual skills of the soldiers.

"A curfew, which is still partially in force, has prevented the more-or-less free movement of dissidents and the resupply by their sympathisers is much less effective."

Cancer

The stumbling block to "complete elimination" of the dissident cancer was South Africa, which provided resupply and external training, harbouring large numbers of dissidents inside its own territory.

Had this factor not been introduced, the dissident campaign would have "by now withered away" from lack of weapons and ammunition, food equipment and guidance, and the security forces would have destroyed dissidents completely.

Mr Kandungure added that South Africa was thus prolonging the agony of local people as part of its overall strategy for the destabilisation of Zimbabwe, but eventually, "because of our concentration against the dissidents, the campaign will be completely halted and the individuals concerned brought to book.

"For the time being the aim is to keep the level of activity against the dissidents at a high pitch and, correspondingly, to keep the dissidents at the level where they constitute nuisance value only," he said. —

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MUGABE'S SPEECH ON SOCIALISM SEEN AS PREDICTION FOR GRIM FUTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 84 p 10

[Text]

HARARE. — The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's lecture on Scientific Socialism earlier this week must have left those with a faith in the value of a multi-party democracy with a deep foreboding for the future of Zimbabwe, the weekly Financial Gazette said yesterday.

In a leader on the Prime Minister's lecture at the University of Zimbabwe, the Gazette said: "Mr Mugabe deliberately adopted an extreme stance with his declaration that capitalism was immoral and scientific socialism was moral. It was an encouragement of a political polarisation

that the country should be seeking to avoid at this early stage in its post-independence history."

No one political ideology had all the remedies for the nation's problems. It was doubtful whether capitalism — as it was perceived by Socialist ideologies — actually existed in any country in the 1980s, and it was equally doubtful whether Socialism, in its Marxist-Leninist sense was the bringer of the good life for the peasant and worker.

"Zimbabwe does not need a rigid mono-political order; it requires a wide eclectic approach to the political and developmental challenges that it faces. A total commitment to any one political

theory, however satisfying this may be from an intellectual point of view, is a retreat from the real world. It presumes, incorrectly we believe, that economics, social relationships, the way people wish to live, human enterprises — in fact, the whole complicated fabric of society) can be subordinated to a single, rigid, political system," said the paper.

"For the politician, such a comprehensive national order is very convenient. It eliminates political opposition and provides an authoritative text for every occasion. Obedience is all that is required, together with acceptance of the revealed truth of the revered writings of the original theorists."

Zimbabwe needed to explore the many political and economic systems that existed between the extremes of what was imagined to be pure capitalism on the one hand, and Marxist-Leninist scientific Socialism on the other.

"The picture the Prime Minister painted of a society completely controlled by the party was, to us, a grim one. It will lead, we believe, to a nation actually dominated by those who hold party office."

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COFFEE EXPORTS EARN \$21.5 MILLION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] COFFEE exports earned \$21.5 million in foreign exchange this year, and more than \$1 million was realised from the local market, the chairman of the Coffee Growers' Association, Mr Robin Fennell, has said.

He said foreign exchange earnings next year could top \$24 million while local sales should remain at \$1 million.

Although the value of coffee exports was only 1.5 percent of the total export commodities of Zimbabwe, it was significant.

"I am glad the Government is becoming more and more aware of the part we play in the economy of the country," he said. "This has been achieved despite the fact that the association's membership has fallen from 245 to 210 in a year."

Mr Fennell praised members of the association for amending the constitution to enable them to assist communal farmers who could now become affiliated members and receive the same services available to established members.

This year 9 730 tonnes were delivered to the Grain Marketing Board compared with 6 906 tonnes last season and 11 000 tonnes are expected in the next harvest.

"It is regrettable that a larger percentage of the 1983/84 crop was of lower quality than that picked in the previous year," said Mr Fennell. "There is no doubt that this is largely due to drought and a shortage of pickers at the critical ripening period of August and September in Chipinge."

He said prices received on the quota market for the higher classes were very satisfactory and compared favourably with those obtained by Kenya farmers. However, there was a considerable difference between prices paid for similar grades to members and non-members of the International Coffee Organisation.

Efforts were being made this year to find a market for 800 tonnes of lower-grade coffee in stock. The complication was that although the world quota was fixed at 56.2 million bags on October 1, a further four million bags had since been added.

Zimbabwe, as a member of the Annex B countries exporting less than 400 000 bags a year, would not receive a share of the extra four million bags.

"Negotiations are currently taking place with ICO to try to obtain a share of this extra allocation for the year October 1 1983-September 30 1984.

Quotas for 1984-85 and 1985-86 would be decided in September and Mr Fennell understood there was a good chance of an increased quota, depending on the size of the global quota.

"I am very pleased at the response of members to the training programme, and I must emphasise the need to ensure that managers and supervisors are kept up to date with the latest developments," he said.

CSO: 3400/2041

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